CMP-SCMP-72-16

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

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CMP-SCMP-72-16

中国大陆报纸摘译

Survey of China Mainland Press

American Consulate General
Hong Kong, B.C.C.

No. 5114-5117
April 17-21, 1972

This edition is printed in the United States of America for dissemination in the Western Hemisphere, Europe, the Mediterranean, and the west coast of Africa from material produced by the American Consulate General, Hong Kong. All queries concerning this edition should be sent to:

National Technical Information
Service (152.12)
U.S. Department of Commerce
Springfield, Virginia 22151

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Unless otherwise indicated, these materials are full translations of articles appearing in Chinese Communist newspapers or releases emanating from Chinese Communist news agencies.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 17, 1972

No. 5114

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* NATIONAL *
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UNITY FOR VICTORY

Unite, and Fight for Still Greater Victories

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao April 1, 1972)

Earnestly Read Books and Study, Bring About "Five Unifications" on the Basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's Thought

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Unite, and fight for still greater victories," the Party committee of Peking No. 2 General Machine Works arms the heads of the "leading squad" with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, unifies their understanding, policy-making, planning, command and action, and leads the broad mass of cadres and the masses in consciously implementing the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress, ceaselessly winning new victories of revolution and production. Last year the Works fulfilled the state plan ahead of schedule, the total output value being 4.8 times that of 1965. In the first quarter of this year the Works again created the highest record in history for that period. The variety of its products has increased and product quality is further improved.

The Party committee of this Works holds that in order to bring about "five-unification" on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, it will be necessary to read conscientiously the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, increase the ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism, and ceaselessly raise the consciousness of implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The Party committee of the Works regularly holds study classes and meetings to exchange experience, and organize its members to study Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's guidelines and policies in relation to practice.

When the Party committee discussed the implementation of the Party's policy toward intellectuals at a meeting last year, the committee members repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's relevant teachings and the Party's policy,

criticized the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, drew a line of distinction between "experts manage factories" and correct employment of technical personnel, and raised the consciousness of all regarding the line, thus implementing the Party's policy toward intellectuals. A large part of the technical personnel of the Works are now responsible for some technical work. Many technicians have joined the "three-combination" technical groups. Some of them are even assuming leadership work, playing an excellent role in technical work.

Meanwhile, the Party committee also earnestly implements the Party's policy toward cadres and the policy of struggle against the enemy. As a result, active factors of all sides are mobilized and all forces that can be united are united with. The whole Works is a picture of vigorous fighting in unity.

To insure the "five-unification" of the "leading squad" of the Party committee on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, members of the Party committee of the Works voluntarily strengthen their regard for the Party and implement the Party's system of democratic centralism. When opinions differ, they would insist on putting the problem on the table, discuss it earnestly and adopt the best solution after considering all different views. When different views cannot be unified, they would go deep among the masses, carry out investigation and study, adopt the method of leadership of "coming from the masses and going back to the masses," pool the wisdom of the masses, and so unify the views of the "leading squad."

On the eve of the Spring Festival last year, one of the blast furnaces of the works was due for overhauling. Some of the members of the Party committee maintained that carrying out overhaul before the Spring Festival would insure safety of operation and moreover advance the schedule of steel production by the furnace. Some other members, however, thought that an overhaul on the eve of the Spring Festival would deprive the workers of their rest, and favored delaying the overhaul. The subject was discussed on two occasions, but the two views could not be reconciled.

The secretary of the Party committee then decided to take the problem to the masses and let the workers discuss it themselves. The workers said, "Time is steel. To produce one ton of steel at an earlier date is to make one more contribution to socialist construction." They signified that they would overhaul the blast furnace even if they had to give up their Spring Festival holidays. Deeply touched by the revolutionary spirit of the workers, members of the Party committee decided unanimously to lead the workers personally in carrying out overhaul before the Spring Festival. Meanwhile, they also made arrangements for the resting of the workers by rotation. Under the leadership of the cadres, the workers, working hard and cleverly, quickly carried out overhaul on the blast furnace.

For several years Peking No. 2 General Machine Works has been making ceaseless progress in both revolution and production and were frequently commended by the upper level and fraternal units. To prevent self-conceit

and self-complacency which might rise as a result of the victory won, the Party committee of the Works regularly carries out open-door rectification to listen to the views of the masses and fight conceit and complacency. Thus the "leading squad" of the Party committee constantly maintains the style of work of humility and carefulness without any conceit or impatience, fights in unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and leads the masses in a ceaseless advance along Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Implement the Party's Policy, Unite with the Cadres and the Great Majority of the Masses

Conscientiously carrying out the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress and resolutely implementing the various proletarian policies of the Party, the CCP Huang Hsien Committee, Shantung Province, has rallied more than 95 percent of the cadres and the masses of the whole hsien closely round the Party and ceaselessly won new victories in the struggle-criticism-transformation movement and in industrial and agricultural production. In 1971 the average per mow output of grain in the whole hsien reached 687 catties, the highest level in history.

Since the inauguration of the new Huanghsien Party committee, it has consistently grasped the implementation of the Party's 9th Congress line as a fundamental, important task of its own. Through setting up all types of study classes, it conducts education in the line of the Party's 9th Congress for the cadres and the masses of the whole hsien. Meanwhile, in conjunction with the study of the history of the two-line struggle in the Party, it organizes the cadres and the masses to launch in depth a revolutionary mass criticism campaign against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, and so increases the consciousness of all in implementing the line of the Party's 9th Congress.

To instill the line of the Party's 9th Congress in the heart of the people, the hsien Party committee has also summed up the experience of the Party branch of Kuantao Tingchia production brigade in implementing the line of the 9th Congress and strengthening revolutionary unity. Influenced in the past by the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i-type, unity between the cadres and the masses of this brigade at one time suffered. When the new Party branch was set up, it organized the poor and lower-middle peasants of the whole brigade for a study of the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress, and Huang Ching-lien, a member of the hsien Party committee and deputy secretary of the Party branch of the production brigade, took the lead in setting an example of unity. One of the cadres of the village opposed Huang Ching-lien at one time, but facts proved that the opposition was wrong. But instead of discriminating against this cadre, Huang Ching-lien cooperated with him in work. Together with him, she recalled their history of making revolution in the past and studied Chairman Mao's instruction, "Unite, and fight for still greater victories," enabling this cadre to raise his consciousness, clearly realize the great significance of strengthening revolutionary unity, and sum up his experience and learn his lesson. After that, the cadre advanced in step with Huang Ching-lien, bringing about a situation of fighting in unity in the whole brigade.

Popularizing the experience of this brigade, the hsien Party committee promotes the revolutionary unity of the whole hsien.

While conducting education in the line of the Party's 9th Congress, the CCP Huanghsien Committee conscientiously implements the various proletarian policies of the Party in all its work, further rallies the broad mass of cadres and the masses of the whole hsien, and mobilizes the active factors of all sides. In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "Learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones, and cure the disease to save the patient," the hsien Party committee resolutely carries out the Party's cadre policy.

Owing to his lack of a democratic style of work and separation from the masses, one of the leading cadres of the old hsien Party committee made some mistakes. A dispute arose among the masses over the question of whether this cadre should be allowed to work in the new hsien Party committee. In accordance with Chairman Mao's consistent teachings about cadres, the hsien Party committee led all to make a concrete analysis of this cadre, enabling them to realize that the cadre was essentially good, that he had worked actively and conscientiously and had a high sense of responsibility for his work since he joined in the revolution, that his shortcomings and mistakes in his leadership style could be rectified, and that he should be allowed to take part in the leadership work of the hsien Party committee. After he joined the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, the hsien Party committee actively helped him read books and study, so that he was able to increase his consciousness of line struggle in the practice of the three major revolutionary struggles. This cadre later conscientiously summed up the lesson learned from his mistakes and consciously struggled against self and repudiated revisionism, revitalizing his revolutionary youth and making new contributions toward revolution.

Recently the CCP Huanghsien Committee also called a meeting of cadres at the three levels of hsien, commune, and production brigade, at which Chairman Mao's "On Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People" and the Party's policies were once more studied. The committee helped some of the cadres overcome various erroneous ideas that hindered the implementation of the policies. It popularized the experience of five basic-level units in implementing the Party's cadre policy, the policy toward children who might be reformed through education, the policy of struggle against the enemy, and the Party's rural economic policy. It also increased the consciousness of the cadres of carrying out the Party's policies and their understanding of these policies so that the Party's policies might be still better implemented in the whole hsien. It further mobilized various active factors and promoted and consolidated the revolutionary unity of the people of the whole hsien.

Promote the Style of Humility and Carefulness, Improve the Unity of Members of the Leading Squad

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Foshan Administrative District of Kwangtung are conscientiously improving the

unity of members of the leadership squad and leading the broad mass of cadres and the masses in ceaselessly advancing along Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In the rectification movement to repudiate revisionism since the 2nd plenary session of the Party's 9th Central Committee, the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Foshan Administrative District have been conscientiously reading the books of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, repeatedly studying the history of the two-line struggle in the Party, and criticizing the crime of sabotage of the unity of the Party by swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, enabling all to further strengthen their initiative in maintaining the Party's unity. They learn from one another and help one another, act with humility and care, and fight in unity, turning the leadership squad into a powerful fighting command for the people of the whole district.

To strengthen the revolutionary unity of the leadership squad, the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Foshan Administrative District regularly carry out open rectification, fight against conceit and complacency, and promote the fine style of humility and carefulness. They hold that since the leading members comprise new and old cadres, Army cadres and local cadres, and since every one of them has his strong as well as weak spots, they can make progress together only by learning from one another and make up for one's weakness with another's strength, and so fight side by side. Accordingly the district Party committee regularly organizes its leading members for a study of Chairman Mao's instruction, "We should be humble and careful, avoid conceit and rashness, and serve the Chinese people wholeheartedly," enabling them to know the fight against conceit and complacency by lifting it to the high plane of line struggle. The committee members regard themselves and other people and things from the one-dividing-into-two viewpoint, pay more attention to other people's strong points and their own shortcomings, and so strengthen the consciousness of members of the leading squad of learning from one another and promote the unity of the leading members on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

There are two leading members of this district who are jointly in charge of agricultural production for the whole district. One of the two is an old cadre while the other is new. The old cadre has an intensive style of work, maintains good ties with the masses, and is highly experienced in leadership work. The new cadre therefore learns humbly from him. The old cadre, seeing that his new colleague has youthful vigor, conscientiously studied Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and insists firmly on putting production under the command of revolution, also learns humbly from him. Thus the two cadres, developing the fine style of humility and carefulness, learning from each other, making up for the shortcomings of each with the strong points of the other, and cooperating with each other in work, have improved ideologically.

In the development of farmland and irrigation construction last year, the two went deep into practice to conduct investigation and study, took care to sum up experience, and put forward many good suggestions to the revolutionary committee. They thus strengthened the concrete leadership over work in this respect, expanding the stable and high-yield farmland that was assured of good harvest even under drought or waterlogging by more than 300,000 mow in the whole district. Great achievement was also made in hydroelectric construction, laying a foundation for winning new bumper harvest in agriculture.

The leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of Foshan Administrative District are all the more humble and careful when good results are produced in their work and voluntarily assume responsibility for any shortcomings that may be found in their work. On one occasion a member of an upper level Party committee came to Foshan District to inspect rural work. He pointed out some shortcomings and problems found in agricultural production. A principal leading member of the district Party committee had been in hospital for some time, but he realized that as he was in overall charge, he should assume responsibility for any problem found in work. Accordingly he made a serious, conscientious self-criticism of his own accord at a rectification meeting attended by leadership members of the various hsien. He made it clear that he would resolutely overcome self-conceit and self-complacency, go deep among the masses to conduct investigation and study well, and solve the shortcomings and problems in work together with all as quickly as possible.

Such spirit of his of daring to assume responsibility and impose strict demands on himself taught the other leading members a lesson. The leading members separately in charge of industry, finance and trade, etc., also examined problems and weak links of their own accord with regard to support for agricultural production. On the basis of the whole situation, they adopted effective measures for serving agricultural production in a still better way.

Led and set in motion by the leading members of the Party committee and revolutionary committee of the district, cadres of all levels of the whole district launched a repudiate-revisionism and rectification campaign in depth and rectified their style of work. After more than a year's concerted effort and fighting in unity, the cadres and the masses of the whole district made great progress in their rural work and produced marked results.

Soldiers and Civilians Learn From Each Other and Fight in Unity

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress, the broad masses of fishing folk and a certain unit of the garrison forces at Kulei Commune, Changp'u hsien, Fukien Province, are learning from each other and fighting in unity, developing the Kulei Peninsula--an outpost in the coastal defense--into an impregnable position of steel.

The fishing folk on the Kulei Peninsula have the glorious tradition of ardently loving the PLA, having formed with the PLA garrison there a deep revolutionary and affectionate relationship in fighting. The women militia platoon of Hsia-an production brigade of this commune is an advanced group which has grown up rapidly with the help of the garrison force. Lin Chen-yü, head of the militia department of the commune, was formerly leader of this women's militia platoon. She went to Peking for the National Day celebrations on the 20th anniversary of the inauguration of the People's Republic and there saw the great leader Chairman Mao. After she took her leadership post, she has always insisted on learning from the PLA. Under the help of the PLA, Lin Chen-yü has overcome the difficulties from her low cultural standard and strived hard to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought and make the militia work a success.

A small number of militiamen of this commune did not attach much importance to military training. Under the leadership of the commune Party committee, Lin Chen-yü, learning from the experience of the PLA in launching line education, organized all the militiamen for a conscientious study of Chairman Mao's writings concerning relations between politics and military affairs, launched a revolutionary mass criticism against swindlers of the Liu Shao-ch'i type, increased the consciousness of the militia in carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, correctly handled relations between politics and military affairs, and intensified military training. By training hard in skills for killing the enemy, the militia has markedly improved its military techniques.

In accordance with Chairman Mao's instruction, "The PLA should learn from the people of the whole country," the commanders and fighters of the PLA garrison on the island learn humbly from the fishing folk. While carrying out line education in depth, the Party branch of the 1st company of a certain unit regularly invites some old fishermen, who suffered deeply in the old society and have great hatred for it, to give the fighters class education. The fighters are also taken to the homes of the poor to inquire about their sufferings and to the spot on Kulei Peninsula where the Japanese invaders landed in the war, to listen to the accusations of the fishing folk against the crimes of aggression of Japanese imperialism, so that the fighters may be deeply educated. In order to learn still better from the people, the Party branch of the 1st Company also regularly sends some cadres and fighters to do mass work, so they may take advantage of the opportunity to learn from the fine character of the people.

Since she joined the militia six years ago, Ch'en Mei-chia, militiawoman of Hsia-an Production Brigade who is already the mother of two children, has always persevered in doing sentry and patrol duties even in wind and rainstorms, a fact that deeply moves the fighters and further boosts their fighting morale. Because the command has taken various effective measures to enable the broad masses of commanders and fighters to have more opportunities of learning from the people, the political and military qualities of the company have rapidly improved. The broad masses and the commanders and fighters of the garrison on Kulei Peninsula are now more closely united than ever, fighting shoulder to shoulder and keeping a sharp watch on the coastal defenses.

People of All Nationalities Help One Another and Advance Together

Guided by the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress, the people of various nationalities of Sishong Baanna T'ai Nationality Autonomous Chou of Yunnan Province work in unity to husband water resources. The comrades have made great achievements, promoted the development of agricultural production, and strengthened the revolutionary unity of the people of all nationalities.

Closely united, the people of all nationalities of Mangla Hsien under the autonomous chou have begun and continued to build more than 70 water conservation projects. With the improvement of conditions of irrigation, the early paddy acreage in this hsien has expanded to 19,000 mow this year.

Two fraternal nationalities live in three villages--Hsinchai, Manmai, and Mancha--in Ch'ienchin Production Brigade of T'uanchieh Commune. Hsinchai is inhabited by Yi while Manmai and Mancha are inhabited by T'ai. The fields of the three villages are irrigated by water from the same small stream. Because the river was small and there was not much water to spare, contradictions often rose when it was seedling transplanting time and water was needed in the past. After the villagers studied the line of unity for victory of the Party's 9th Congress, when commune members of the Yi nationality of Hsinchai wanted to flood their fields, they would voluntarily first release water to the fields of the T'ai commune members of Manmai and Mancha. Seeing that the fields of the Yi commune members were short of water, the T'ai commune members would then divert the water of the stream to the fields of Hsinchai.

But since there was not much water, there was still a shortage of it no matter how each would let the other use it. The poor and lower-middle peasants of the three villages then decided to build a reservoir to impound the water of the stream. United in fighting commune members of the two brother nationalities soon built the reservoir, solving the problem of use of water for the three villages. The Yi and T'ai commune members call the reservoir "Reservoir of National Unity."

In the course of building water conservancy projects in unity, the people of all nationalities of the autonomous chou paid heed to the overall situation, promoting and strengthening the revolutionary unity of the fraternal nationalities. Members of T'ai, Han, and other nationalities of Mangyang Commune, Chinghung Hsien, wanted to build a reservoir long ago in order to solve the problem of irrigation for the more than 3,000 mow of cultivated land of the commune. But when the reservoir was built and filled with water, more than 200 mow of farmland of Manya production brigade of Chi-no Lo-k'o Commune nearby would be submerged in water

Historically the Chi-no people had always lived in the mountains and carried on farming in a very primitive manner. Relying on collective strength after liberation, they opened up the new farmland and began to have fixed

crop fields. At first they were unwilling to let their fields go under water, but later, after some study and discussion, they began to realize that although the reservoir would cause them to lose more than 200 mow, it would free more than 3,000 mow of a fraternal commune from drought. After consultation among members of the whole brigade, they decided to give up their 200 mow in support of the effort of their class brothers of Mangyang Commune to build a reservoir. The poor and lower-middle peasants of Yi and T'ai nationalities of Mangyang Commune were so grateful to their Chi-no brothers for their support, that they voluntarily offered to give more than 200 mow of their own land to Manya Brigade in exchange. Since then the masses of different nationalities of the two communes have formed even deeper class friendship and further strengthened their revolutionary unity.

Thanks to the active efforts at building water conservation projects, Sishong Baanna, which rarely grew double crop rice in the past, has expanded its double-cropping acreage this year. As a result of the water conservation projects, the Hani, Pulang, and other nationalities who used to live in mountainous areas have opened up new farmland and fixed their crop fields, bringing a completely new aspect of production to the mountain areas. At present, the early rice crop in Sishong Baanna is flowering and forming ears, gladdening the hearts of the people. The people of the various nationalities, fighting in unity, are resolved to win a new agricultural bumper harvest this year. (NCNA)

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MANUAL LABOR FOR CADRES

How Cadres Should Maintain Participation in Productive Labor

- The experience of Wusih No. 1 Silk Filature in maintaining cadre participation in collective productive labor

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, March 31, 1972)

Wusih No. 1 Silk Filature in Kiangsu Province is an old mill employing more than 1,700 workers. Since its establishment in 1969, the new Party committee of this mill has all along maintained cadre participation in productive labor. Of the 15 members of the Party committee, six are not separated from production, and of the remaining nine committee members who are separated from production, they also actively participate in productive labor. Because the cadres insist on doing productive labor, the ties between them and the masses are closer, their ideological revolutionization is stimulated, an excellent situation is brought about in the whole mill and fine results are scored in revolution and production. The state's target for the production of raw silk has been overfulfilled year after year, quality has reached the advanced level and is maintained there, and more than 20 items of technical innovations including vacuum cooking of cocoon, low-temperature silk reeling, and silk reeling without porcelain cone have been made in the way of contributions toward the development of the silk reeling industry.

Raise Consciousness of Participation in Productive Labor

Maintenance of cadre participation in collective productive labor by the Party committee of Wusih No. 1 Silk Filature has gone through a process that went from lack of sufficient initiative to greater initiative.

The absolute majority of the members of the Party committee of this mill are former workers with rich experience in the three great revolutionary struggles. After their election into the leading body, they had taken to this kind of idea: They thought that as they had been workers for a great number of years and had never been separated from work, participation in productive labor was not the vital task at the moment, but what they lacked most at the moment was leadership method.

Should cadres from the working ranks really maintain participation in collective productive labor? In the light of this question, the Party committee of the mill organized all to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching, "By taking part in collective productive labor the cadres maintain extensive, constant and close ties with the working people. This is a major measure of fundamental importance for a socialist system; it helps to overcome bureaucracy and to prevent revisionism and dogmatism." It held a debate with reference to the history of the struggle between the two lines in the mill and to the actual ideological condition of the cadres.

In the debate they looked back at the historical lesson learned before the great cultural revolution, in which some of the Party committee members, though they were also from the ranks of the workers, subsequently betrayed Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and made mistakes because of their separation from labor and from the people, and profoundly realized that cadres from the ranks of the workers must also maintain participation in productive labor, otherwise they would never be able to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

How could leadership method be acquired? It could only be acquired through practice. One of the members of the Party committee used an incident in his own personal experience as an illustration. When this Party committee member first joined the leading body, he heard that the Ch'et'u workshop had experimented successfully with a new labor saving method of operation, and he immediately dispatched someone there to sum up the experience and insisted on the workers carrying out work uniformly in accordance with this new operational method. However, another committee member, on arriving in this workshop to participate in labor, discovered that this method of operation required more effort besides being unsafe. Later, after an investigation, the Party committee of the mill organized its forces to carry out innovation on this method of operation, very quickly enabling the work to be mechanized, and it was well received by the people.

This incident enabled everybody to realize profoundly that to try and improve working ability without maintaining participation in productive labor would just be futile, which could even lead to mis-direction and result in unnecessary loss to the work of revolution.

By means of study and discussion, the members of the Party committee are able to understand more deeply Chairman Mao's directive on cadre participation in collective productive labor. They regard labor as a necessary course for the cadres, and consciously penetrate into the workshops, sections and teams to maintain participation in productive labor.

Once, innovations were carried out on a furnace when it was summer and very hot. In order not to affect production, the moment the fire in the furnace was put out, Shih Fa-ch'üan, the secretary of the Party committee, who formerly was a worker in charge of the furnace, put on cotton gloves soaked in water and wearing slippery wet cotton shoes was the first to step into the scorching furnace to dismantle the fire bricks and continued to battle for several days and nights on the scene. Led by him, the enthusiasm of the workers soared higher still, and in only seven days, they completed this work which was scheduled for half a month.

Improve Leadership Method, Practice Scientific Arrangements

In the course of maintaining cadre participation in labor, such a situation also appeared in the Party committee of the No. 1 Silk Filature. The moment they stepped into the workshops for labor, they were immediately besieged and dragged away to deal with problems arising from work. Some were

afraid that they had not taken part enough in labor, and therefore had to put aside their work. Some, because of the "extra shift and overtime" had to give up their rest period.... This posed a question to the Party committee of the No. 1 Silk Filature. In order to maintain cadre participation in productive labor, they must also deal correctly with the relationship between official work and physical labor, see not only the aspect of unity between work and labor but also the aspect of contradiction between work and labor and to make suitable arrangements for them.

First, they must change their leadership method and lead and stimulate overall work by means of solving the principal contradiction. Only in that way could they enable the members of the Party committee to leap away from the circle of routine chores and gain more time for participation in labor.

During the latter part of the third quarter last year, quite a number of contradictions in production were brought to light in this mill. The raw material shortage as well as shortage of power supply, the low equipment efficiency and the shortage of labor were seriously affecting the fulfilling of the year's production quota. A small number of people suggested that the Party committee should concentrate its energy on grasping such concrete matters as raw material, power and equipment. But the Party committee was of the opinion that it would be like treating the head when the head hurt and treating the foot when the foot hurt and it was not the way to solve a problem. They lined up the various contradictions for analysis, and realized that the main factor affecting the annual production target was not the question of raw material, power or equipment, but a question of attitude in dealing with the state production target, and a question of whether to go all out and aim high or to beat a retreat in the face of difficulty, and that was what had prevented this problem from being properly resolved.

Grasping this principal contradiction, the Party committee mobilized mass discussions, developed revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, carried out education in ideology and political line, and enabled the awareness of line struggle of the broad masses of workers to be quickly raised. The workers said, "The production target of the state is the whole, and our difficulty is only a part, and the part must yield to the need of the whole." Some of the workers even said, "We must go all out and step on the gas. We must not permit the state target to fall short by a single part." In that way, the activism of the workers to increase production for the revolution was greatly mobilized. A campaign to carry out technical innovations in a big way, take stock clearing and inventory, and strengthen enterprise management was immediately launched throughout the mill, and by tapping potentials, enabled the various concrete problems in raw material, power and equipment to be solved one by one and the production target for 1971 to be overfulfilled ahead of schedule. Last year, thanks to the grasping of the principal contradiction in work, the Party committee members while carrying out work well were still able to maintain participation in productive labor at the same time although work was more intensive in the last quarter.

When making arrangements for labor, the Party committee of the mill also takes care never to carry out assault type labor as a rule but maintains the principle of rotation, decentralization and regularity, and succeeds in maintaining labor every week, and not less than five or six days of labor a month. In that way work is not affected because of the over-concentration of labor. Apart from that, the Party committee of this mill has seriously carried out simplified meetings and reduced red tape in work, which also played a very great part in improving work efficiency and maintaining cadre participation in labor.

Establish A Necessary Labor System

The Party committee of the No. 1 Silk Filature has through practice gradually set up and perfected some practicable and realistic systems, and organizationally guaranteed the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The system of manual labor with fixed point and squad.

Each of the whole body of members of the Party committee selects a workshop as his own "point" for manual labor, and pledges to join, for a certain period of time each month, the squad at such "point" for labor.

Chao Hsiu-jung is a new cadre who has been promoted from the ranks of the workers, but there was a time when some of the people criticized her for putting on airs since she became a cadre. At that time, she was unable to see things in the proper light. Later, in doing manual member when she was comparing her own action with those of the workers', she found that the masses had voluntarily reported facts to her more while she became less acquainted with the conditions of the masses. In work, she had assumed the role of a teacher more and adopted the role of a pupil less. These "two-more and two-less" caused her to ponder, and she realized that she had indeed begun to put on an "officious" air. Since then, she had set a rigid demand on herself in labor and modestly learned from the working people. Last year although she had to go outside many times to attend meetings, she nevertheless took part in 111 days of manual labor and was praised by the masses.

The system of mass appraisal.

Each Party committee member must regularly report to the working people in the workshop where he happens to be working, and mobilize the masses to appraise the work attitude of the cadres, their ties with the masses, and their expressions in the direction of helping with work in the workshop and in ideological revolutionization. Once the masses were carrying out the appraisal on Party committee member Yang Ming-chen. They pointed out that in manual labor she only paid attention to maintaining contact with the young workers and paid no attention to forming ties with the old workers. She was of the opinion that as she was appointed in charge of youth work by the Party committee, that was only natural because of the "requirement of work." Later, she realized that since she was doing youth work, she must educate the young

workers to learn the fine qualities of the old workers. If she would not keep in contact with the old workers and learn from them, how could she get the work done? Consequently, by modestly learning the fine thinking, work style and experience of the old workers and carrying out ideology and political work more patiently and meticulously on the young people, she enabled youth work to take on a new dimension.

The system of making summing up.

In order to maintain participation in collective productive labor, the Party committee of this mill constantly pays attention to analyzing conditions, summing up experience, and when problems are discovered in time, solving them realistically. For example, for a period at the beginning, the "point" of manual labor for each committee member was fixed and unchanging. Through practice, the Party committee of this mill discovered that to have fixed "points" could lead to "stagnation," and it would be detrimental to every one of the Party committee members to maintain more extensive contact with the people and to comprehend the overall situation of revolution and production in the mill. Thereupon they made changes and carried out "quarterly rotation," so that each committee member after doing manual labor in a workshop for a season is again transferred to another workshop for manual labor. In that way, after several rotations, the members of the Party committee are able to acquaint themselves with the condition in various workshops and departments of the whole mill, and having the facts at their finger-tips, they are able to seize the initiative in leading revolution and production.

By the Reporting Team of the Wuhsi
Municipal Revolutionary Committee
(NCNA dispatch)

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POLICY ON TECHNICIANS

Conscientiously Implement Party Policies, Give the Role of Technical Personnel Full Play

by

Chinese Communist Party Committee of Geological Team 909, Kiangsi Province

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, March 30, 1972)

Chairman Mao taught us: "Comrades of the whole Party must understand that a correct policy for intellectuals is one of the important prerequisites for victory of the revolution." In compliance with Chairman Mao's great teaching, we have grasped the implementation of Party policies for intellectuals as an important aspect in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. We have actively created conditions, assisted technical personnel to receive re-education politically, carry out re-study of business and administrative matters, correctly handled the relationship between the employment and remolding of technicians, and promoted the remolding of their world outlook, thereby enabling the broad masses of technical personnel to play a greater role in the three major revolutionary struggles. At present, an overwhelming majority of the technical personnel of our team are taking part in geological technical work, and are fully roused and playing their active role of grasping revolution and promoting production, thus achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in geological undertakings.

In 1971, our team made a breakthrough into every "forbidden area" in prospecting for minerals, discovered a number of new mineral resources, and submitted twelve reports to the state concerning geological results. We conducted research on subterranean heat energy and discovered subterranean hot water of medium-high temperature; smashed the erroneous conclusion that "the coal seam of the Tzushan Mountain Range has no value" and discovered abundant coal deposits in the coal strata of Tzushan Mountain; and summed up the theories on mineral formation of salt mines, bituminous coal deposits and yttrotitanite deposits in the prospecting work areas and summed up the prospecting methods. Our team's geological work is showing a new situation of flourishing development, following the overall implementation of the Party's policies for the intellectuals.

Looking back at the process of our implementation of the Party's policy for the intellectuals, we have acquired the following few points of understanding.

(1) Heightening consciousness of implementing policy of uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, we have gone through a period of understanding the estimation of the situation

of the intellectual force. At the beginning, some of our comrades held that after the tempering by the great proletarian cultural revolution and by the grand movement of revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the remolding of the world outlook of the intellectuals was about enough and that the work of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals was no longer necessary. Some held that the intellectuals who were nurtured by old schools had been subjected to a greater influence of the revisionist line, and they were worried because the work of uniting, educating and transforming these intellectuals would produce no effective results. Due to the existence of these erroneous ideas, they at one time adopted an attitude of "making some arrangement when there are jobs, making a responsive gesture when they come to see you, and staying away from them when there is nothing to do." As a result, they failed to make timely recognition and commendation of the good personages and good deeds as well as the active factors which had emerged from among the intellectuals; and failed to tackle in good time the problems which emerged from them.

To deal with this problem, our Party committee held classes to study the special subject of implementing the Party's policy for the intellectuals, successively penetrated into the basic level and into the masses, carried out investigation and research into the situation of the intellectuals, and made a check-up of the situation of our work in uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals.

Through investigation and analysis, all of us unanimously maintained that our team's technical personnel could be classified into the following three basic categories: The first group included those who conscientiously studied Marxism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, who consciously received re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers, who made inventions and creations, and who remolded the world outlook in a relatively better way. The number of people in this group is still not big at present. The second group included those who supported socialism, who were willing to serve the people and were willing to get transformed, and who were progressive in political requirements. This group of people forms the majority. The third group included those whose performances were less satisfactory, and they formed a minority.

Having gone through the numerous political movements and particularly through the great proletarian cultural revolution, these three groups have made achievements of varying degrees in the remolding of world outlooks, and have made some progress politically and ideologically.

The result of investigation and analysis enables us to have a relatively accurate estimation of the intellectual force.

We systematically studied Chairman Mao's theses regarding intellectuals and the Party's policy for them. Chairman Mao taught us: "In the entire process of socialist revolution and socialist construction, the transformation of intellectuals is a very big problem." "Our country's arduous undertakings of socialist construction will require the greatest possible amount of services from intellectuals." In comparison with Chairman Mao's

teachings, we recalled the protracted, sharp and complex struggles between the two classes and between the two lines concerning the question of transforming the intellectuals. Chairman Mao has all along attached importance to the work for intellectuals, and the Party's policy for intellectuals as formulated by Chairman Mao is an important component part of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With a view to restoring capitalism, Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers carried out "Leftist" or Rightist measures from time to time to interfere with and sabotage the implementation of the Party's policy for the intellectuals. Therefore, whether or not to implement the Party's policy for intellectuals is a question of whether or not to implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the raising of knowledge, those comrades who had formerly harbored erroneous ideas took the initiative to carry out criticism and revisionism and rectification of the style of work with reference to their own ideological realities, criticized and repudiated the "Leftist" or Rightist tendencies in dealing with the intellectual problem. They relentlessly struggled against selfishness and impure ideas as well as the idealist and metaphysical world outlook.

The principal leadership comrade of the Party committee said with emotion: "Previously, under the pernicious influence of Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, I committed mistakes. After joining the leadership squad, and under the influence of the line that was 'Left' in form but Right in essence as carried out by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, I for one time had an idea of avoiding the intellectuals for fear of committing mistakes again, and this was an expression of my low consciousness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The adoption of an attitude of staying away from the intellectuals and paying no attention to them was in reality abandonment of the Party's leadership over the intellectuals and was detrimental to socialist undertakings."

Chairman Mao taught us: "The correctness or incorrectness of ideological and political lines determines everything." After overcoming ideological blindness and raising consciousness, we grasped the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals as an important matter, and included it in our agenda of important business, so that we could study it at conferences, formulate organizational measures and appoint leadership cadres to grasp it.

In order to strengthen the work of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals ideologically, politically, and organizationally, we organized them to study Marxist-Leninist works and Chairman Mao's works, and penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line. We selected elite veteran workers to strengthen political leadership and strengthen re-education for them. We regularly held study classes for the technical personnel, summed up and exchanged their experiences in ideological remolding so as to assist them politically, led them in action, placed emphasis on education, boldly used them and fully aroused their enthusiasm.

There was a geological technician who had previously considered himself as of good origin and had never committed any mistake. Being a geological worker, he climbed mountains everyday and lived in the rural areas and therefore he resented being made to receive re-education. As a result, he committed serious mistakes. To deal with his mistakes, he worked patiently and meticulously. When he showed some awakening, we permitted him to attend the study classes held by the Party committee for the technical personnel. He studied Chairman Mao's brilliant works "Talks At the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art," enabling him to understand the importance of the intellectuals' receiving of re-education from the workers, peasants and soldiers. He took the initiative in asking for tempering at the general surveying unit, traveled several scores of li on the mountains everyday, assiduously remolded his world outlook, raised his ideological consciousness rapidly, and has now become a geological technical backbone.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy for intellectuals, we also paid attention to assisting them to combine their receiving of political re-education with their professional re-education. We regularly organized them to unfold scientific and research activities and study professional techniques in relation to practical problems of geological work, making regulations governing the systems, insuring that work would proceed according to schedule, and arranging the substance of their work. We encouraged them to study technique and be expert in professional work under the command of proletarian politics in order to be able to climb the peaks of geological science and technology. Now, the broad masses of technical personnel have greatly heightened their consciousness of studying technology and undertaking scientific research for the revolution. Through their re-education in professional work, the technical personnel of the No. 1 sub-unit have raised their technological standards and discovered natural oil shale, bauxite deposits and minerals for refractory materials in the coal strata of the Tzushan Mountain within a short space of time, thus enabling "a single mine" to become many mines.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "The line is the key link. When the key link is upheld, everything will fall into place." Practice testifies that if we persist in Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and raise our consciousness of implementing the Party's policy in uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals, then the intellectuals' talent will be fully exploited, thereby achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in undertaking geological work.

(2) Persist in uniting, educating and transforming intellectuals in the course of using them.

In the course of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals, we have shown two tendencies: One tendency considered the intellectuals had serious bourgeois ideas, and numerous old conventions and that the intellectuals should be thoroughly transformed before employing them, so they simply urged the technical personnel to take part in labor. Some of the technical personnel also had the idea that "physical labor is safe," and "it is dangerous to engage in technical work," and they preferred physical labor to technical work.

There was a geological sub-unit in which a large number of the technical personnel took part in physical labor with only a few people engaged in technical work. As a result, insufficient information was collected and there was nobody to make comprehensive research. Consequently, they came to a conclusion that a rare metal mine which was generally surveyed had no industrial value. Subsequently, they rectified this deviation, strengthened technical work, and discovered the mine to be a big and rich mineral bed.

The other tendency held that the intellectuals had gone through tempering by physical labor and their transformation was about enough, and that it would be all right to boldly use them. As a result, they paid attention to utilizing them and relaxed their education and transformation. Shortly afterward, their old ideas started to emerge once again.

There was a technician whose performances were satisfactory during his physical labor work at lower levels. But when he was transferred back to take up technical work, the "philosophy of slavish compradors" and the "theory of trailing behind at a snail's pace" again reared its head. When the sub-unit ordered him to write a report of a mining area, he resorted to a philosophy of paying attention to unimportant details. When asked by the comrades to revise his report, he said that his revised report would be just the same as the previous one.

This enlightened us considerably. The intellectuals' world outlook regularly make an appearance to profusely reflect their views of professional knowledge and technical problems. Only by letting them take part in geological work reality and take part in struggles to transform the old technological and professional fields can we more deeply touch the old ideas in their minds and assist them in ceaselessly eradicating bourgeois ideas. Therefore, it is indispensable for them to both receive re-education in the course of physical labor and to remold their old ideas in the course of employing them. With the current rapid development of geological work, we should pay particular attention to the carrying out of transformation in the course of employing the technical personnel in order to rapidly change the technical personnel's incompatibility with the development of geological work in the spheres of ideology and professional work. Only in this way can we rally all forces that can be rallied, and achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in serving geological work.

In accordance with the Party's policy for intellectuals, we insisted on using the method of simultaneous employment and transformation of the intellectuals, and strengthened the work of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals in the course of employing them. We conscientiously assisted them to "gradually establish a world outlook of communism in the course of their work and study, gradually master Marxism-Leninism, and gradually integrate with the workers and peasants," so as to promote their ideological revolutionization and to make contributions to socialist revolution and construction.

When we were prospecting the coal field at Wangkan in the Tzushan Mountain Range, we appointed an assistant technician to take charge of

geological technical work in this mining area. At that time, he lacked confidence and planned to leave the work post after making some preparatory work due to his belief in the previous conclusion that the Tzushan coal seam was "having little and thin resources with small deposits." After discovering this problem, we sent principal leadership comrades personally to the mining area, to chat with him, to join him in studying Chairman Mao's works and in making joint investigation and research, to carry out a "one-divides-into-two" analysis of the previous conclusion, and to encourage him to make practice boldly. In a short period of time, he changed his views and boldly designed a number of sites for drilling. As a result, they struck a thick coal seam with the first drilling. Now it has been verified that the deposits amount to over 40 million tons, and this has opened up a new road for understanding the coal fields of the Tzushan Mountain Range.

The employment of intellectuals is merely one aspect of the implementation of the Party's policies. How to analyze and deal with the problems of various types that emerge from their employment also has direct bearing on the implementation of the Party's policy for intellectuals. Appropriate handling of the problems will be beneficial to the mobilization of their active factors, while inappropriate handling of problems will impair their enthusiasm. Hence, in the course of implementing the Party's policy for the intellectuals, we pay strict attention to the following problems:

(1) We distinguish technical mistakes from political mistakes.

A certain heavy sand identification technician in the laboratory caused considerable losses in manpower, materials and money for the state due to his failure to identify minerals correctly. Some of the comrades suggested meting out punishment for him, but we assumed a careful attitude without taking any harsh action. After an investigation and analysis, we found out that the mineral under review was of a new variety and the identification work was done for the first time, so the main cause of the mistake was due to his unfamiliarity with his professional work. This was a technical mistake. After making clear the nature of the error, we gave timely assistance to him in summing up experiences and lessons, educated him to enhance his sense of responsibility and to heighten his technical standard. We did not mete out any punishment for him but let him stay on as chief of the heavy sand identification unit.

This incident caused strong repercussions among the technical personnel. From this happening, the broad masses of technical personnel once again witnessed the Party's concern and care for, and trust in intellectuals. They felt that they had great prospects in undertaking geological technical work under the leadership of the Party, thus raising their enthusiasm to a high level.

A number of technicians joined the laboratory with incomplete training and were unfamiliar with the professional practice, and they had ideological misgivings of varying degrees in the past. After understanding the Party's policy, they discarded their fears and established a daring spirit of making

experiments boldly. After repeated practice during the past two years, they have learned to conduct more than 50 chemical experiments as compared with only several simple ones in the past.

(2) We pay attention to strictly distinguishing contradictions of two different natures.

A certain geological technician of the No. 5 sub-unit persisted in his erroneous conceptions, altered the original drilling data without getting permission, and threw away rock cores. Many comrades considered this as intentional sabotage of their effort to grasp revolution and promote production, and demanded severe punishment for him. We felt that the correct and incorrect handling of this case would have important consequences. Therefore, we organized all to adopt the method of class analysis and to carry out an overall historical analysis of this geological technician.

Through analysis, all of us were of the opinion that this comrade was good in his natural character. The causes of his mistakes were first due to his old education and his deep suffering from the pernicious influence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Second, he carried an ideological burden of "spontaneous red" without making sufficient remolding of his world outlook. Third, he had blind faith in the conclusion reached by the bourgeois geological technical authorities. His erroneous actions were caused by problems of his knowledge.

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching: "In dealing with ideological problems, it is detrimental and useless to adopt harsh methods and oppressive methods," we strictly distinguished contradictions of two different natures. On the basis of the guideline of "Warning a man first so that he may afterward exert himself to goodness, and treating diseases in order to save the patient's life," we carried out meticulous ideological work for him, conducted severe criticism and patient education, thereby clearing up his ideology and uniting with this comrade.

Hence, he conscientiously struggled against self-interest and criticized revisionism, relentlessly grasped the remolding of world outlook, worked actively, and returned good performances. Practice enabled us to realize that if we correctly implemented the Party's policy, we could completely transform those technical personnel who were relatively conservative in their ideology and who had committed mistakes in their words and actions.

(3) We distinguish ideological relapses from persistence in following an old path. In dealing with the relapses that emerged from the ideology of the technical personnel, we persevered in patient and meticulous work. The protracted nature of the class struggle during the socialist stage and the influence of bourgeois ideology are bound to cause the intellectuals to show ideological relapses and vacillations in the course of ideological remolding.

For example, a certain geological technical responsible person regularly showed ideological relapses regarding the problem of discovering

bituminous coal mines under the grey rock at Hutien. To deal with his ideological problem, we did not give endless lectures about theories but patiently helped him to detect causes from his world outlook in order to heighten his ideological consciousness and his consciousness of line struggle. Thus, after each relapse in ideology, he progressed one step forward.

Chairman Mao pointed out: "Policy and strategy are the lifeline of the Party," "Any action taken by a revolutionary party is aimed at implementing policies, either correct policies or incorrect ones." Practice tells us that: Only by correctly implementing the Party's policy of uniting, educating and transforming the intellectuals can we speed up the intellectuals' ideological transformation, fully arouse their enthusiasm and enable them to serve socialist construction undertakings. Otherwise, the intellectuals will deviate from Party leadership and take blind actions to harm our undertakings.

(3) Exploiting the professional specialized skills of technical personnel.

In the course of implementing the Party's policy for the intellectuals, we made a check-up of the employment of technical personnel and discovered that a number of comrades preferred employing technical personnel who were younger in age, who were pure in their political history, and who were of good origin. They dared not use elderly technical personnel in responsible technical positions and to fully develop their professional specialized skills. This shows that some areas have not been implemented in the Party's policy for the intellectuals, and that the employment of intellectuals does not mean full implementation of policies.

Chairman Mao pointed out that in leading intellectuals we "must unite, educate and utilize them" on the basis of different conditions. Practice enabled us to realize that inappropriate utilization of technical personnel will be detrimental to the work of uniting, educating and transforming them. Therefore, when we made arrangements employing technical personnel, we paid attention to the following several aspects:

(1) In accordance with Chairman Mao's five prerequisites for fostering successors to the proletarian revolutionary undertakings, we boldly promoted those intellectuals who were both capable and of good conduct and who were welcome by the workers and peasants, and let them take up leadership positions and take up certain leadership duty. At the same time, we took timely and careful actions to assimilate those technical personnel who were qualified for Party membership to join the Party, thus giving full play to their active role in the three revolutionary movements. For those revolutionary intellectuals who emerged from the three revolutionary struggles, we boldly promoted and used them in positions of vice chairmen of commanding posts of production brigades and concurrent posts of leaders of geological teams. Since the formation of our Party committee, we have promoted nine technicians to leadership positions at the sub-unit level. After taking up the leadership posts, these comrades have showed high spirits

in a humble and prudent manner. They are boldly responsible, show a work style of arduous struggle and penetration, discuss matters with the masses, and play a fine role.

(2) We placed emphasis on politics and gave consideration to professional work; gave consideration to both work requirements and personal specialities, so that everyone was utilized in respect of his specialized abilities and was able to display his special skills to serve the development of geological work in a better way.

The former deputy chief engineer and an engineer of our team were sent downward for physical labor and re-education, enabling them to undergo enormous changes in their ideological make-up. After they were transferred back to our team, they were assigned to work as ordinary geological workers in sub-units and they were unable to play their proper role. We made timely adjustments and transferred them back to the team's scientific research unit, and let them take up positions as chief and deputy chief. They felt the Party's care for them, thus further increasing their confidence and determination. Although the work was arduous, they upheld an active attitude, and they always boldly put forth their own views and made useful suggestions regarding geological technical work. Since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, fifteen geological technicians of our team have taken up responsible technical work at the levels of sub-unit and brigade. Among them are graduates from universities and colleges; some are graduates from specialized middle schools, and some are from training classes.

(3) We manage things in strict adherence to the Party's policies. In dealing with the people's internal contradictions and with those persons who have problems of political history, we place emphasis on education and make efforts to unite and use them. For those persons who are involved in contradictions between the enemy and ourselves but who are dealt with as a case of the people's internal contradictions, we strictly treat them as a case of the people's internal contradictions, continuously carry out examination, education and transformation in the course of using them.

There were two technicians in the No. 7 sub-unit who hailed from families of the exploiting class. One had serious problems in his political history and the other committed serious political mistakes, and both of them had been attacked and criticized during the cleaning up of class rank and file. They were sent downward to do physical labor and remold their ideology, and both of them showed signs of repentance as well as willingness to get rid of the old and to seek the new. In accordance with the Party's policy, we persevered in remolding them continuously in the course of utilizing them, permitting them to take part in geological technical work. Inspired by the Party's policy, they have shown an active attitude and work boldly.

The practice in implementing the policy for intellectuals teaches us: If we implement the Party's policy properly, then we shall be able to give full play to the active role of intellectuals and promote the development of geological work with greater, faster, better and more economical results.

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EXEMPLARY PARTY COMMITTEE

East China Hsien Party Committee Studies Marxist-Leninist Works and Carries Out Party's Mass Line

(NCNA-English Tsinan, Apr. 3, 1972)

Leading members of the taian county committee of the chinese communist party in east china's shantung province are conscientiously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and chairman mao's works in connection with local revolutionary practice.

they have criticized the absurdity spread by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers that "heroes are the makers of history."

this study and criticism have enabled them to understand the role of the masses better, and heightened their consciousness in carrying out the party's mass line. and this, in turn, has stimulated both revolution and production in the county.

in their revolutionary practice over the years, the leading members of the county party committee did mass work and talked about the mass line. but they did not view the role of the masses in history from the height of the two different world outlooks and the struggle between the two lines. as a consequence, they sometimes underestimated the revolutionary initiative and creativeness of the masses. and when liu shao-chi and other political swindlers peddled the idealist conception of history under the camouflage of marxist phraseology, leading members of the county party committee were sometimes unable to see through the plot.

chiao shu-jung, deputy secretary of the county party committee, recalled that when the agricultural co-operative movement was at its height in 1955, liu shao-chi and other political swindlers adhered to their bourgeois stand and ignored the enthusiasm of the people for socialism. they alleged that the co-operative movement was beyond the consciousness of the masses. they pushed a reactionary line of "closing down, stashing back and reorganizing" and ordered a drastic stashing back of the co-operatives. chiao shu-jung at that time failed to see through the reactionary nature of liu shao-chi and other political swindlers in opposing the revolutionary mass movement, and followed them in dissolving a number of co-operatives.

at that key moment in the struggle between the two lines, chairman mao made the important report "on the question of agricultural co-operation" in which he warmly praised the enthusiasm of the 500 million peasants for socialism and severely criticized the right opportunist line of stashing back the co-operatives. he pointed out: "we should give this movement active, enthusiastic and systematic leadership, and not drag it back by one means or another."

drawing his lesson, chiao shu-jung said: "only by studying conscientiously, deepening our understanding of marxism and drawing a clear line between the materialist conception of history and the idealist conception of history, can we see through conspiracies, firmly implement chairman mao's revolutionary line, and lead the masses in taking the socialist road."

the leading members of the county party committee recognized that only by having faith in the masses and relying on them in actual struggle, could they win one victory after another. they deepened their understanding of this in the course of leading in water from the eastern half of the county to the western half.

half of taian county is mountainous and the other half flatland. water resources abound in the eastern part while the western part is arid. efforts to lead in water from the east to the west were unsuccessful before the great proletarian cultural revolution because of interference and sabotage by liu shao-chi who pushed the counter-revolutionary revisionist line.

after the founding of the party nucleus group of the county revolutionary committee in 1970, this project was put on the agenda for discussion. the project entailed arduous work, including digging a 75-kilometre-long canal in a mountainous area. among the leading members, a few were skeptical, but the majority was confident that it could be done and the difficulties could be overcome if the masses were aroused. the leading members made on-the-spot investigations and organized the masses to discuss the project. the undertaking was finally decided upon.

as the masses had been fully mobilized beforehand, they showed collective wisdom and inexhaustible strength in the course of the work. the first stage of the project has been completed and irrigation begun.

summing up the experience in leading in water from the east to the west, members of the county party committee have come to understand the materialist conception of history better and heightened their consciousness in implementing the party's mass line.

adhering to chairman mao's teaching "from the masses, to the masses", the leading members of the county party committee often go among the masses, learn modestly from them, and constantly sum up their advanced experience so as to give correct leadership to current work. last summer, the harvesting of 46,600 hectares of wheat was delayed by rain and there was the danger of wheat germinating or rotting.

the secretary and deputy secretary of the county party committee went among the masses for advice. they found that a brigade of the wenkou commune had improvised a threshing machine that could thresh four tons of grain a day. by adding a bearing to the thresher, another brigade raised its efficiency by another 50 per cent. this creation by the masses gave them food for thought. along with leading members of the commune party committee, they called a meeting of carpenters and smiths and other skilled people to pool their wisdom. as a result, 280 crushers and cotton gins were transformed into simple threshers that helped accelerate wheat threshing. the

county party committee promptly popularized the experience and the 46,660 hectares of wheat were harvested and threshed in good time. the county fulfilled its quota for the delivery and sale of grain to the state 15 days ahead of time.

METEOROLOGY

Southeast China Province Makes Advances in Meteorological and Hydrological Work

(NCNA-English Foochow, Apr. 3, 1972)

china's southeast coastal fukien province has set up more than 700 meteorological and hydrological posts observing water flow, water level, tides and rainfall.

the province had only some 30 hydrological and water level stations and 12 weather registration stations before liberation. now, under the guidance of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, all regions in the province have observatories and all counties have weather stations. a fairly complete meteorological and hydrological network has been set up throughout the province. there are many more meteorological and hydrological workers.

endowed with many mountains and rivers, the province has complicated weather and is often hit by typhoons and high tides. much attention has been paid to meteorological and hydrological work since liberation under the guidance of the party and chairman mao. large sums have been allocated, materials supplied and people trained.

the workers have made greater efforts during the great proletarian cultural revolution to study chairman mao's works and increase their determination to serve the people wholeheartedly. they serve the socialist revolution and construction and industrial and agricultural production. many observatories and stations are on mountains 1,000 metres above sea level or on islands often hit by typhoons and tides. working and living conditions are hard. however, they stay at their work posts to observe, record and report information and data in storms, heavy rain, summer and winter.

the provincial meteorological bureau has used chairman mao's philosophic thinking in studying and analyzing a great amount of meteorological data and grasped the law of typhoons. they summed up experience for future typhoon forecasts. the hydrological workers last year analyzed and classified the hydrological information and data. fairly complete diagrammatic data for hydrological

forecast and information on floods and drought have been worked out for the main river systems including minchiang river, chinchiang river, chiulung river and tingchiang river.

by summing up mass experience through investigation of local meteorological and hydrological data, the workers have drawn together a body of knowledge that could not be learned from books. indigenous methods of weather observation have been collected and synthesized and combined with meteorological and hydrological science. the weather station at changting county collected the weather observation of veteran peasants by visiting them or inviting them in for discussions. its forecasts of cold last spring were accurate and enabled production brigades and teams to work out protection methods to ensure early rice sowing and seed-bed care. by scientific analysis based on a study of meteorological data, the weather station at wuping county forecast a typhoon in good time last july. damage caused by the strong typhoon was greatly reduced thanks to the prompt protective measures taken.

as industry, science and technology grow, instruments and equipment for meteorological and hydrological stations in fukien province are improved, and new advances made in gauging wind force and rainfall and measuring floods. the stations also help people's communes set up weather posts and groups to do mass scale weather observation.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Meeting Marks Albania-China Joint Stock Shipping Company Anniversary

(NCNA-English Tirana, Apr. 2, 1972)

the albanian ministry of communications and the executive committee of the people's council of durres district held a meeting in the "aleksander moisiu" palace yesterday afternoon to celebrate the 10th anniversary of the establishment of the albania-china joint stock shipping company.

present at the meeting were milo qirko, minister of communications, kico ngjela, minister of trade, reis malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, iljaz reka, first secretary of the district party committee, sterjo spasse, vice-president of the albania-china friendship association, qemal klosi, manager of the albanian side of the china-albania joint stock shipping company, as well as representatives of the working people of durres district.

the shipping delegation of the ministry of communications of the people's republic of china led by yu mei, vice-minister of communications, was present.

present also were chinese ambassador to albania liu chen-hua, other diplomatic officials of the embassy, shan chih-chung, manager of the chinese side of the china-albania joint stock shipping company and the crews of chinese freighters mooring at the port of durres.

the meeting was presided over by marko karoli, chairman of the executive committee of the durres district people's council.

llambi leka, vice-minister of communications of albania, and yu mei, head of the chinese shipping delegation, spoke at the meeting.

comrade llambi leka said, "although the period from the establishment of the china-albania joint stock shipping company up to now is relatively short, yet it is a tense period in which the chinese and albanian crews have been jointly doing revolutionary work. through their efforts and sweat they have contributed to the strengthening of the unbreakable and internationalist militant friendship between china and albania and to socialist construction of the two countries."

comrade llambi leka spoke of the excellent revolutionary situation in the present-day world and the brilliant achievements made by albania and china in socialist revolution and socialist construction. he said, "the magnificent achievements of our two countries have clearly testified to the correctness of the marxist-leninist line and policies consistently pursued by the albanian party of labour and the communist party

of china, and to the working enthusiasm, energy and revolutionary spirit of the working masses of the two countries. they have also shown vividly the internationalist, deep militant friendship between our two peoples."

comrade yu mei pointed out in his speech that the china-albania joint stock shipping company has achieved great successes in the past ten years, fulfilled various tasks assigned to it by the chinese and albanian parties and governments and given powerful support to the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the two countries and to the revolutionary struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction. he said, "the china-albania joint stock shipping company has written down a glorious page in the history of friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples. following the teachings of the great leader comrade enver hoxha and the great leader chairman mao, the company's staff and the crews of the two sides have consistently trusted, supported, encouraged and learned from each other, and fought shoulder to shoulder united as one. we are proud of this close brotherly cooperation. in the days to come, we will, as always, resolutely fight and win victory together with our albanian comrades and make new contributions to the enhancement of the revolutionary fighting friendship between the chinese and albanian peoples.

the speeches of comrade llambi leka and yu mei repeatedly received warm applause and the cheers "enver hoxha-mao tsetung exclamation" "friendship is the guarantee exclamation" an atmosphere of profound friendship between the albanian and chinese peoples and crews pervaded throughout the meeting.

an art performance was presented at the end of the meeting.

yesterday evening, a dinner to mark the tenth anniversary of the establishment of the china-albania joint stock shipping company was given by the ministry of communications and the executive committee of the district people's council.

on the same day, minister milo qirko received the chinese delegation led by yu mei. the reception proceeded in an extremely cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Ambassador to Canada Gives Reception on Visit of Chinese Table Tennis Delegation

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Apr. 1, 1972)

chinese ambassador to canada yao kuang gave a reception here tonight on the visit of the chinese table tennis delegation to canada. more than 450 canadian guests attended the reception.

among those present were jean-luc pepin, canadian minister of industry, trade and commerce; j.f. grandy, deputy minister of industry, trade and commerce; j. austin, deputy minister of energy, mines and resources; j.w. willard, deputy minister of national health and welfare; j.g.h. halstead, assistant under secretary of external affairs; a.j. andrew, director general of the bureau of asian and pacific affairs of the department of external affairs; and other senior government officials.

present also were a. barran, president of the canadian table tennis association (ctta); mrs. jose tomkins, acting executive director of ctta; john hunnius, president of the canadian amateur sports federation; mrs. margaret walden, leader of the canadian table tennis team which visited china last year; and the canadian table tennis team led by derek wall and v. nesukaitis.

present also were members of the canadian parliament, professors, industrialists, journalists, cultural and friendly personages, diplomatic envoys to canada, and representatives of chinese residents in ottawa, montreal and toronto.

exhibition matches were played by chinese table tennis players at the reception permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. the performance drew loud applause from the guests. canadian table tennis players and other guests shook hands warmly with the chinese players to express their ardent friendship and best wishes. expressing heartfelt thanks to the canadian friends for their profound friendship, the chinese players stressed that the visit of the chinese delegation to canada was to convey the friendship of the chinese people for the canadian people and to learn from the canadian players.

Canadian Friend R.J. Stewart Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

canadian friend r.j. stewart arrived here by air today on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the chinese medical association.

the canadian friend was greeted at the airport by leading members of organizations concerned shan ta-chi and chen wen-chieh.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Chinese Ambassador to Egypt Gives Film Reception for Palestinian Friends

(NCNA-English Cairo, Apr. 2, 1972)

chinese ambassador to egypt chai tse-min gave a film reception here this evening in honour of the palestinian friends in cairo.

the documentary film "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" was shown at the reception. palestinian table tennis players who had participated in the tournament in peking last november attended the reception. present also were representatives of the palestine liberation organization, the palestine national liberation movement (al fateh) and various palestinian mass organizations in cairo.

the reception was permeated with militant friendship between the chinese and palestinian peoples.

CHINA AND GUINEA

Guinean President Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

president sekou toure of the republic of guinea sent a message to chairman mao tsetung on april 1 expressing most profound condolences on the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

his excellency chairman mao tsetung of the central committee of the communist party of china,

we learned with profound emotion of the decease of vice-premier hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china. on this distressing occasion please accept our most profound condolences extended in the name of the people, party and government of the republic of guinea and in my own name. we take this opportunity to express to you personally, the communist party of china, the state council, the military commission of the central committee, the peking municipal committee of the party, the bereaved family as well as the entire fraternal chinese people our militant solidarity on the occasion of this grievous loss.

with highest fraternal consideration.

ahmed sekor toure
president
conakry, april 1, 1972

CHINA AND INDONESIA

Delegation of Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee Sends Letter of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the delegation of the central committee of the indonesian communist party sent a letter on march 30 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing the deepest condolences on comrade hsieh fu-chih's death. the letter was signed by comrade jusuf adjitorop, leader of the delegation of the central committee of the indonesian communist party. the letter reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

peking

on the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, the delegation of the central committee of the indonesian communist party expresses the deepest condolences to you comrades and through you to all the members of the communist party of china, the chinese people and the family of comrade hsieh fu-chih.

the indonesian communists are determined to learn from comrade hsieh fu-chih, an outstanding member of the communist party of china, learn from him his spirit of being loyal to the party and revolution.

jusuf adjitorop (signed)
leader of the delegation of the
central committee of the indonesian
communist party

march 30, 1972

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Nobuyuki Araki and Wife Visit Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Apr. 2, 1972)

japanese friends mr. nobuyuki araki, university professor, and his wife arrived here yesterday for a visit.

li jui-shan, chairman of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, met nobuyuki araki and his wife this afternoon. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

li jui-shan extended a warm welcome to the japanese guests for their visit to sian. nobuyuki araki and his wife expressed thanks for the hospitality given by the shensi provincial revolutionary committee.

after the meeting, li jui-shan gave a banquet in honour of the japanese guests. hosts and guests toasted the evergreen friendship between the people of china and japan.

present on the occasion were ku feng-ming, standing committee member of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and chang yu, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

the japanese friends had visited places of historical interest here and attended a theatrical performance.

on their arrival in sian yesterday, the japanese friends were greeted at the railway station by ku feng-ming and leading members of organizations concerned.

Japanese Friends Nobuyuki Araki and Wife Leave Sian for Peking

(NCNA-English Sian, Apr. 3, 1972)

japanese friends mr. nobuyuki araki, university professor, and his wife wound up a visit here and left for peking by air today in the company of chang yu, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

they were seen off at the airport by ku feng-ming, standing committee member of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and lu man, a leading member of a department concerned.

mr. nobuyuki araki and his wife today visited the shensi provincial dance drama theatre and had a friendly conversation with the artistes.

Chou En-lai, Kuo Mo-jo, Teng Ying-chao, Liao Cheng-chih, Wang Kuo-chuan, Yu Li-chun, Ching Pu-chun Meet and Fete Japanese Friends Nobuyuki Araki and Wife

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

chou en-lai, kuo mo-jo, teng ying-chao, liao cheng-chih, wang kuo-chuan, yu li-chun and ching pu-chun this evening met japanese friends mr. nobuyuki araki, university professor, and his wife and gave a dinner in their honour. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were leading members and staff members of chinese organizations concerned chang hsiang-shan, yang kung-su, chang yu, wang hsiao-hsien, li tieh-ying, lin li-yun, chen hui-chuan, li chien-ying and feng ai-chu.

Wang Kuo-chuan Fetes Japanese Democratic Socialist Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome all members of the visiting japanese democratic socialist party delegation with ikko kasuga, chairman of the central executive committee of the party, as its leader, and tadashi kodaira, director of the party's bureau of general affairs, as its deputy leader.

vice-president wang kuo-chuan and delegation leader ikko kasuga spoke at the banquet.

wang kuo-chuan extended welcome to the visiting japanese democratic socialist party delegation. he said: "the struggle of the japanese people against the revival of militarism and the mass movement for the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china are daily mounting. disregarding historical trends, the japanese sato government is playing all kinds of tricks to continue its policy of hostility towards china. it still clings to the illegal and invalid 'japan-chiang treaty', repeatedly trumpets that 'the status of taiwan remains to be determined', and takes part in the conspiratorial activities in creating so-called 'independence of taiwan'. this fully shows the ambition of the japanese reactionaries for the chinese territory taiwan. these activities of the sato government put obstacles in the way of normalizing the relations between the two countries."

he said: "we believe that the visit of the japanese

democratic socialist party delegation will help promote understanding and friendship between us and contribute to the friendship between the two peoples and the normalization of the relations between the two countries."

head of the delegation ikko kasuga said that the restoration of the diplomatic relations between japan and china is an indispensable factor in establishing solid peace in asia, a historical tide which nobody can stem.

he said: people have drawn lessons from history and are on guard against the revival of japanese militarism making a coordinated effort in economic and military spheres. the japanese people will never allow japan to repeat the error of embarking on militarism.

ikko kasuga hoped that the visiting delegation would achieve good results in improving the relations between japan and china and that diplomatic relations between the two countries would be restored as soon as possible.

present at the banquet were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, han hsi-ya, chen kang, lin po, li meng-ching and chin su-cheng.

Two Japanese Friends Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

a two-member group of family planning federation of japan arrived in peking by air today for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association.

welcoming tameyoshi katagiri and takuma terao at the airport were leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of the medical circles including kao ching-o, sun chin-cheng, chen shih and wang lien-sheng.

yoshizo yasuda, representative of the peking liaison office of the japan-china memorandum trade office of japan, was present.

Japanese "Haguruma" Theater's Tour of China Deepens Revolutionary Friendship between Two Peoples

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 2, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre gave the last performance of its china tour here on the evening of march 31. the theatre is going to leave for home. however, the revolutionary friendship between the chinese and japanese people as demonstrated during the performance tour will remain and grow.

starting last winter, the japanese artistes gave more than 40 performances of revolutionary japanese plays during their tour of more than three months of peking, shenyang, tientsin, wuhan, sian, nanking, shanghai and kwangchow. depicting the heroic struggle of the japanese people against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries, the plays were warmly welcomed by chinese workers, peasants and soldiers. the performance tour greatly strengthened the profound friendship between the people of the two countries in their common struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries.

members of the "haguruma" theatre had visited yenan in 1967. during their current tour of china, they re-visited this revolutionary heartland and the caves in which chairman mao once lived and places where chairman mao met the internationalist fighter norman bethune and had a talk with the american friend anna louis strong. they learnt more about the fight waged by the chinese people under chairman mao's leadership in winning the war of resistance against japan and the war of liberation. the japanese friends gave a performance for the yenan people, and told them the new victories of the japanese people in their struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. the poor and lower-middle peasants in yenan welcomed the revolutionary japanese artistes as kinsmen back home again.

in "date orchard" where chairman mao once lived, yang cheng-fu, the then township head, warmly praised the japanese people's struggle against the revival of japanese militarism by the u.s. and japanese reactionaries. it is a powerful support to the chinese people and the people of the world as a whole, he said.

with revolutionary zeal, lei chih-fu, a veteran guerrilla fighter and now secretary of the communist party branch of the "date orchard" brigade, sang for the japanese friends "cherish the people" and "support the army", two popular songs in northern shensi at the time. on behalf of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the brigade, he presented some millet to the japanese friends. on receiving the millet, troupe leader natsuko fujikawa clasped lei chih-fu's hand tightly and said with emotion: "the millet symbolizes the yenan spirit and embodies the militant friendship of the chinese people for the japanese people. we will bring home the yenan spirit and this militant friendship for the japanese people exclamation"

in shaoshan of hunan province, the troupe leader picked up a pebble from the threshing ground where chairman mao worked in his youth, wrapped it up in a handkerchief and put it in her pocket. many japanese friends plucked flowers and blades of grass growing around a pond where chairman mao used to swim, and kept them in their notebooks as souvenirs.

at the chiangnan shipyards in shanghai, the japanese friends, in white overalls and safety helmets, joined the shipbuilders in working on a 10,000-ton class ocean-going vessel. standing arm in arm with the chinese workers on the deck after work, they sang the chinese song "people of the world are sure to win" with the chinese friends.

on the outskirts of peking, the japanese friends went into a labyrinth of underground tunnels dug by the people of chiaochuanghu village during the anti-japanese war. a veteran militia detachment leader told the japanese friends how the people of the village fought tunnel warfare to defend their homes. clasping the hands of the veteran, a japanese friend said that the japanese people would never allow japanese militarism to revive, that they would firmly stand by, fight and be victorious together with the chinese people.

workers, peasants and people's liberation army men throughout china regard the japanese people's struggle against the u.s. and japanese reactionaries and their victory in the struggle as their own. they expressed to the japanese friends the firm support of the chinese people for the japanese people in their revolutionary struggle, and asked them to carry home the friendly sentiments and high respects of the chinese people for the fighting japanese people.

workers at the chiangnan shipyards presented the japanese friends with a pair of electric welders' pliers and shields that are needed in the modern drama "raging waves". workers of the tientsin musical instrument plant made a special accordion of the "parrot" brand as a gift to the visiting japanese artistes. receiving the accordion, natsuko fujikawa, leader of the theatre, said: "the sentiments of the chinese working class will always remain fresh in our minds. with this accordion, we will spread revolutionary art and serve the japanese people's revolutionary struggle still better."

during the theatre's china tour, the revolutionary chinese and japanese artistes had an opportunity to encourage each other and learn from each other. at a meeting in the rehearsal hall of the china dance drama troupe, chinese ballet dancer hsuen ching-hua praised aya kyo ko, a leading actress of the "naguruma" theatre, for her successful portrayal of the mother of a japanese revolutionary youth, yasuo, in the one-act play "a town in the lower reaches of the river". she said that revolutionary chinese artistes had drawn tremendous inspiration from the japanese "naguruma" theatre which had kept to the revolutionary orientation of literature and art, gone deep among the masses, tempered themselves in the heat of class struggle and created and performed militant theatrical items. the revolutionary artistes of both countries pledged to fight shoulder to shoulder in the struggle against the common enemy.

Delegation of Japanese "Sanrizuka Struggle" Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

the delegation of japanese "sanrizuka struggle" with isaku tomura as leader and masaji ishibashi as deputy leader wound up a visit here and left by train today for a tour of other parts of china before going home.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by wang kuo-chuan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association; leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-yi, chen kang and tien chia-nung; and wang tung-wu, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the szuchiching (evergreen) people's commune, and other peasant representatives.

Japanese "Haguruma" Theater Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 3, 1972)

the japanese "haguruma" (gear) theatre led by natsuko fujikawa left here for home by train today after its performance tour of china.

it was warmly seen off at the railway station by hundreds of local people and literary and art workers.

present at the railway station were leading members of the kwangtung provincial and kwangchow municipal revolutionary committees and organizations concerned, including wang shou-tao, huang yeh, chen neng-hsing, chen pin, hsu shang-chien and chi kuo-chi, as well as liu hsi-lin, deputy secretary general of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chinese artistes who had assisted the theatre on its performance tour of china.

the kwangchow railway station today flew red flags and resounded with the beating of drums and cymbals. people held streamers inscribed with "long live the militant friendship between the people of china and japan exclamation" and other slogans. they waved bouquets, danced and sang to see the japanese friends off. the railway station was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and japan.

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a farewell banquet and sponsored a theatrical performance in honour of the japanese friends yesterday evening. on the evening of april 1, members of the theatre had a get-together with the chinese artistes who had helped them on their performance tour.

CHINA AND MALTA

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continue Talks with Prime Minister Mintoff and Maltese Government Delegation He Is Leading

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3. 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien continued talks this afternoon with prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were members of the maltese government delegation lorry sant, minister of public building and works; dr. edgar mizzi, crown advocate general; joseph forace, maltese high commissioner in australia; and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of departments concerned, including wang tung, ho kung-kai, chang wen-cheng, chu chuan-hsien, yu chun, chi chao-chu, li chiao and lien cheng-pao.

Maltese Government Delegation Visits Peking Art Handicrafts Workshop

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and the government delegation he is leading visited the peking art handicrafts workshop this morning in the company of chien chih-kuang, minister of light industry.

an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and malta prevailed in the art handicrafts workshop decked with large streamers of welcome. when the distinguished maltese guests arrived, workers gathered at the factory entrance to greet them, beating drums and gongs, waving bouquets and coloured scarves, and shouting slogans.

prime minister mintoff and the other guests heard an account of the workshop given by wei shu-lin, chairman of the workshop revolutionary committee. during a tour of the workshop that followed, prime minister mintoff chatted cordially with workers and wished them new success in work.

this morning's programme for the distinguished guests also included a visit to the palace museum and an exhibition of historical relics unearthed during china's great proletarian cultural revolution.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Delegation of Democratic People's Republic of Korea Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

the delegation of the democratic people's republic of korea led by li min su, member of the central committee of the korean workers' party and director of a department of the party central committee, left here for home by train today.

present at the railway station to see the delegation off were keng piao, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the international liaison department of the party central committee; peng shao-hui, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and leading members of the departments concerned, including shen chien, tsao ke-chiang, mao pao-chung, tien shu-chien and yang chun-cheng.

also present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and yu song jin, counsellor, and sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, of the korean embassy in peking.

while in peking, the delegation visited the peking general petro-chemical works and toured the great wall.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization Visits PLA Peking Unit

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

abu nidal, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, and abu dawod, member of the delegation, today visited a unit of the chinese people's liberation army in peking in the company of chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the chinese ministry of national defence. they were given a warm welcome by the commanders and fighters of the unit.

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, and his wife went with the delegation on the visit.

the commanders and fighters of the unit greeted the palestinian comrades-in-arms, holding streamers inscribed with the slogan "a warm welcome to the delegation of the palestine liberation organization". they beat drums and gongs and shouted "long live the militant unity of the chinese and

palestinian people exclamation" they expressed their firm support for the palestinian people in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

after hearing an account given by a leading member of the unit of how it had grown up, abu nidal and the other palestinian comrades-in-arms visited an armymen's club, the barracks and a food processing workshop. they also saw a shooting practice and a theatrical performance given by armymen amateurs.

during their visit, the palestinian comrades-in-arms conversed cordially and dined with the chinese commanders and fighters. they were accorded a warm reception everywhere they went.

Delegation of Palestine Liberation Organization Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

abu nidal, leader of the delegation of the palestine liberation organization, and abu dawod, member of the delegation, left here by train this afternoon on a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

munier ibrahim hammoud, head of the mission of the palestine liberation organization in peking, went with the delegation by the same train.

the palestinian comrades-in-arms were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chi peng-fei, chinese foreign minister; ho ying, director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry; chai cheng-wen, director of the foreign affairs bureau of the ministry of national defence; and leading members of departments concerned of the foreign ministry wang hai-jung, chou chueh, lin ai-li and kao chien-chung; and more than 1,000 people of the capital. this again demonstrated the determination of the chinese people to support the palestinian people in their just struggle against u.s.-israeli aggression.

seeing them off at the railway station were also sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia; hyun jun keuk, ambassador of the d.p.r.k. to china; diplomatic envoys of arab countries to china, and diplomatic envoys to china of the republic of south viet nam, the democratic republic of viet nam, the kingdom of cambodia and albania.

the railway station was permeated with a friendly atmosphere of militant unity of the people of china and palestine. when the palestinian comrades-in-arms bade farewell to the crowds, the station was astir with the beating of drums and gongs. there was a scene

of jubilation. the crowds waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and shouted enthusiastically: "salute to the heroic palestinian people exclamation" and "long live the militant unity of the chinese, palestinian and arab peoples exclamation"

CHINA AND RWANDA

Government Delegation of Rwanda Arrives in Nanking

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock, arrived here from peking by special plane this morning for a friendly visit in the company of sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, and liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee, as well as over one thousand people of the city.

nanking airport today flew the national flags of rwanda and china. when minister pierre damien nkezabera and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane to meet the welcomers, people beat drums and gongs and repeatedly shouted slogans to welcome them.

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of the distinguished guests. both peng chung and nkezabera spoke at the banquet which was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and rwanda.

peng chung said that like the people of the whole country, the people of kiangsu rejoice at the achievements made by the people of rwanda in safeguarding national independence and state sovereignty and in developing national economy and culture. through the delegation's visit to china, the friendship between the people of china and rwanda and the friendly relations between the two countries will be further developed.

nkezabera expressed thanks for the warm reception accorded the delegation in nanking. he wished the chinese people still greater victories in the cause of socialist construction.

after the banquet, hosts and guests saw a performance of revolutionary theatrical items by school children.

Government Delegation of Rwanda Arrives in Shanghai from Nanking

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 3, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock, arrived here by special plane from nanking today on a friendly visit. it is accompanied by sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

warmly greeting the guests at the airport were chou chun-lin, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; chang yi-ai and chang ching-piao, standing committee members of the revolutionary committee; and more than 1,000 people.

the shanghai airport flew the national flags of rwanda and china. when the distinguished guests alighted from the plane and met the welcomers, people waved miniature national flags of the two countries and shouted slogans of welcome, and young people performed dances in token of friendship for the people of rwanda.

vice-chairman chou chun-lin gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome the government delegation of rwanda.

chou chun-lin and nkezabera spoke at the banquet. chou chun-lin said under the leadership of president gregoire kayibanda, the rwandan people have waged a protracted struggle against imperialism and colonialism and neo-colonialism and for national independence. the shanghai people appreciate this and, like the rest of the chinese people, will firmly support the rwandan people in their just struggle.

minister nkazabera said wherever it goes in the people's republic of china, the rwandan government delegation is impressed by the fraternal feelings of the chinese people for the rwandan people. he went on: "when we are back home, we will convey to the rwandan people and our respected president gregoire kayibanda the hospitality, courage and progress of the chinese people and their desire to achieve happiness for the whole nation." the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and rwanda. hosts and guests toasted the constant growth of the friendly relations between the two countries and of the friendship between the two peoples.

upon its departure from nanking this morning, the rwandan government delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by peng chung, vice-chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; liu chi-chang, vice-chairman of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 1,000 local people. during their stay in nanking, the distinguished rwandan guests visited the nanking yangtze river bridge and the sun yat-sen mausoleum.

CHINA AND SENEGAL

Acting Chairman Tung Pi-wu Greets Senegal's National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

tung pi-wu, acting chairman of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to president leopold sedar senghor of the republic of senegal, warmly congratulating him on the national day of the republic of senegal. the message reads:

his excellency leopold sedar senghor,
president of the republic of senegal,

dakar

on the occasion of the national day of the republic of senegal, i express, on behalf of the chinese government and people, warm congratulations to your excellency and the government and people of senegal.

i am glad to see that since the proclamation of the establishment of diplomatic relations between china and senegal last december, the relations between our two countries have been developing. this is in accord with the desire of our two peoples for friendship.

may the republic of senegal enjoy prosperity and its people well-being.

tung pi-wu
acting chairman of the
people's republic of china

april 3, 1972

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Peking Reception on Eve of Swedish Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the china council for the promotion of international trade gave a reception here this evening on the eve of the opening of the swedish industrial exhibition.

among the guests of honour were all members of the swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce, and of the swedish industrial management delegation led by kurt-allan beltrage, chairman of the general export association; swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy in peking; and all members of the swedish table tennis team (b) led by allan eriksson, vice-president of the swedish table tennis association.

attending the reception were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade of china; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including tsao lu, peng min, huang tso-chen, wang lei, teng kang, wu fan-wu, chang ying, hu shu-tu, sung chung, ma chia-chun, kuo chin-tung, yang yang, li yung-ting, wang kuo-hsien, cheng chi-hsien and tung chao.

wang wen-lin, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and belfrage, leader of the swedish industrial management delegation, spoke at the reception. they wished the swedish industrial exhibition success and expressed the hope that the economic and trade relations between china and sweden and the friendly contacts between the two peoples would be further developed.

Swedish Scientist Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

professor hannes alfven, well-known swedish plasma physicist, and his wife left here for home by air today after a visit to china.

they were seen off at the airport by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists, including chin li-sheng, ku kung-hsu, shih ju-wei and pan chun.

Swedish Table Tennis Team (B) Plays Friendly Match with Peking Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

the swedish table tennis team (b) played a friendly match with the peking table tennis team at the capital indoor stadium this evening to the rousing welcome of the spectators.

tommy andersson, kjell hellstrom and kent nilsson of sweden met wang ta-yung, tsai yen-tung and tien shu-yuan of peking. the match throughout was alive with expressions of unity and friendship between the people and sportsmen of the two countries.

Swedish Industrial Exhibition Opens in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

a ceremony marking the opening of the swedish industrial exhibition was held at the peking exhibition centre here today.

attending the ceremony were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade of china; li shui-ching, minister of the first ministry of machine building; tsao lu, vice-minister of light industry; peng min, vice-minister of communications; huang tso-chen, secretary general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; leading members of chinese organizations concerned including chang wen-chin, wang lei, teng kang, wang wen-lin, li yung-ting, li chuan, sun so-chang, yang yang, kuo chin-tung, wu fan-wu, chang ying and ma chia-chun; as well as several hundred people in the chinese capital.

present on the occasion were all members of the swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce, and of the swedish industrial management delegation led by kurt-allan belfrage, chairman of the general export association of sweden; arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife; diplomatic officials of the swedish embassy in peking; and all members of the swedish table tennis team (b) led by allan eriksson, vice-president of the swedish table tennis association.

the square of the peking exhibition centre flew the national flags of china and sweden. an atmosphere of friendship between the chinese and swedish people prevailed. when ambassador arne bjornberg declared the exhibition open, the band played the national anthems of china and sweden.

minister kjell-olof feldt and minister li shui-ching spoke at the ceremony.

in his speech, minister kjell-olof feldt said: the swedish industrial exhibition, which opened in peking today, is an important expression of our determination to strengthen our trade relations with china. this exhibition and the chinese exhibition soon to be held in stockholm will be beneficial to promoting the development of trade between sweden and china and to their cooperation on a broader scale in the economic sphere. "the development of economic and trade relations between the two countries is in accord with the long existing friendly relations between our two peoples," he added.

in his speech, minister li shui-ching said: the people of china and sweden have always been on friendly terms. china and sweden have normal and good state relations. since the establishment of diplomatic relations between our two countries in 1950, china and sweden have exchanged visits of government trade delegations and of personages in various fields, mheld exhibitions in each other's countries and developed trade between them. he expressed the conviction that through this exhibition, the friendship between the two peoples would be further promoted and the economic and trade contacts and relations of cooperation between the two countries would be developed. he wished the swedish exhibition success.

minister pai hsiang-kuo cut the ribbon to open the exhibition. then pai hsiang-kuo, li shui-ching and others visited it in the company of kjell-olof feldt, kurt-allan beifrage and arne bjornberg.

the exhibition covers a total floor space of over 11,000 square metres. the exhibits include samples, pictures and models of motor vehicles and mining equipment, optical instruments and medical apparatus which reflect the fruits of labour and wisdom of the people of sweden.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present at the ceremony.

prior to the ceremony, kurt-allan beifrage, leader of the swedish industrial management delegation, held a press conference for the opening of the exhibition.

Friendly Matches between Swedish Table Tennis Team (B) and Chinese Table Tennis Team (B)

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the swedish table tennis team (b) and the chinese table tennis team (b) played friendly matches at the peking workers' indoor stadium this afternoon, winning warm welcome from 15,000 spectators.

the players of the two countries met in the men's team event in which kjell hellstrom, tommy andersson and kent nilsson of sweden played chen chin-tang, wang wen-hua and kuo chung-kung of china. they drew round after round of applause with their fine sportsmanship and excellent performance.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Vice Premier Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 3, 1972)

abdul halim khaddam, vice-premier and minister of foreign affairs of syria, sent a message to premier chou en-lai on march 30, expressing the sincerest condolences on the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai
premier of people's china

peking

shocked to learn of the death of vice-premier hsieh fu-chih of the state council, i ask you to accept the sincerest condolences of the syrian government and myself.

abdul halim khaddam
vice-premier and minister
of foreign affairs

damascus, march 30, 1972

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Communist Party Central Committee Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

the central committee of the communist party of thailand sent a message on march 31 to the central committee of the communist party of china expressing heartfelt sympathy and grief over the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china

dear comrades:

the central committee of the communist party of thailand and its entire membership are deeply grieved over the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china. we express heartfelt sympathy and grief over the great loss of the chinese communist party and the chinese people.

comrade hsieh fu-chih was an outstanding member of the chinese communist party and a loyal fighter of the

chinese people. he joined the chinese revolution in his youth. for a long time he enjoyed the high trust of the party and people and held many important posts in the party, the government and the army. as a staunch and loyal proletarian revolutionary fighter he devoted his whole life to the cause of liberation of the chinese people and the ideal of communism. in the national-democratic revolutionary struggle, in the struggle of great socialist revolution and construction, especially during china's great proletarian cultural revolution, he firmly implemented and heroically defended chairman mao tsetung's proletarian revolutionary line. his proletarian revolutionary spirit and fine qualities serve as a fine model not only for members of the communist party of china but also for all members of our party.

please convey our sympathy and profound condolences to the family of comrade hsieh fu-chih.

the central committee of the communist party of thailand

thailand
march 31, 1972

CHINA AND US

Vice Chairman Soong Ching Ling Fetes Mrs. Lois Wheeler Snow

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 2, 1972)

soong ching ling, vice-chairman of the people's republic of china, gave a dinner in honour of mrs. lois wheeler snow, kashin wheeler and christopher snow yesterday evening.

among the guests of honour were rewi alley and dr. ma hai-teh (george hatem), friends of the late mr. edgar snow.

hostess and guests had a cordial and friendly conversation during the dinner.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 18, 1972 No. 5115

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* NATIONAL *
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PARTY LEADERSHIP

Take the Line of the 9th Party Congress As the Key Link in Strengthening Party Building and Continuously Raising the Party's Leading Role

- CCP Committee of Paoting Administrative District conscientiously sums up experience in strengthening Party's leadership

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1972)

In line with Chairman Mao's teaching, "It is necessary to sum up experience conscientiously," the CCP Committee of Paoting Administrative District has conscientiously summed up its experience of continuously strengthening Party building and the Party's leadership in the past year.

In the past year, the Party committee of Paoting administrative district--in line with the series of Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening of the Party's leadership and by taking the line adopted at the 9th Party Congress as the key link--penetratingly carried out education in ideology and political line, read seriously, criticized revisionism and rectified the style of work, combated arrogance and shattered complacency, and tightly grasped ideological building of Party committees at the hsien level or higher, thereby further promoting the Party's leading role and giving a great impetus to the brisk development of the mass movement on various fronts in the whole administrative district. Last year, despite an extraordinarily serious drought in Paoting administrative district, grain output per mow surpassed for the first time over the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" and the state plan for industry was fulfilled one month ahead of schedule.

This is the major experience it has acquired:

Raising Consciousness of Carrying Out the Line of the 9th Party Congress Is the Root of Strengthening the Party's Leadership

After the Party committees at the hsien level and higher were established one after another in Paoting administrative district, an important problem facing the administrative district committee was how to strengthen the Party's leadership and win still greater victories. Chairman Mao teaches: "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." The leading members of the administrative district committee came to realize that: This most fundamental thing in strengthening the Party's leadership and pushing the excellent revolutionary situation to develop continuously was to raise the consciousness of the Party committees at all levels in conscientiously implementing the line of unity and victory adopted at the 9th Party Congress.

The prerequisite to strengthening the consciousness of the Party committees at all levels in implementing the line adopted at the 9th Party Congress is to raise consciousness of the line struggle in accordance with Chairman Mao's directive, "Carry out education in ideology and political line" and "Read and study seriously."

For this reason, in its first plenary session, the administrative district committee decided to read and study seriously and to implement the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various proletarian policies. Carrying on the revolutionary style of integrating theory with reality in study, the leading comrades of the administrative district committee read diligently and studied seriously in close connection with the new problems that arose in the course of implementing the line of the 9th Party Congress, and taught lessons through verbal instructions and personal demonstrations, thereby setting examples for other comrades.

In the past year, through private study and by holding reading meetings and classes of training by rotation, the standing committees of various hsien committees seriously studied "Manifesto of the Communist Party" and "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism," as well as Chairman Mao's philosophical works. Through study and the movement to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work, all comrades distinguished more clearly between Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies and the anti-Marxist-Leninist line and policies pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, thereby deepening their understanding of the line of the 9th Party Congress and further raising their consciousness of implementing the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various proletarian policies.

With the revolutionary situation developed, some comrades felt contented with the present situation. They held that "the revolutionary situation was fine, production increased step by step and the implementation of the Party's line and policies was near completion." This kind of thinking directly impeded the implementation of the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various proletarian policies. For this reason, the administrative district committee carried out activities of combating

arrogance and shattering complacency in line with the series of Chairman Mao's directives on combating arrogance and complacency. Whenever work made progress and success was achieved, it conducted a small-scale campaign to combat arrogance and shatter complacency, combined the combat against arrogance and complacency with the implementation of the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various policies, and urged every comrade to make revolution continuously.

Paoting municipality reaped a bumper harvest of summer grain last year and overfulfilled its task of requisition of summer grain ahead of schedule. The comrades did not stop advancing in the face of achievement but took the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's policies as their guide and imposed still higher demands on themselves, thereby further implementing the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various proletarian policies and exploiting better the enthusiasm of the masses. A bumper harvest of agriculture was again reaped in the following autumn despite an extraordinarily serious drought.

Strengthening Unity Within the Party Committee Is the Guarantee for Strengthening the Party's Leadership

In the process of practical work, Paoting administrative district discovered that disunity existed in the Party committees of some units. Some comrades thought this inexplicable. They held that the new Party committees which were set up during the great proletarian cultural revolution had "new members and a new squad" and there should be no more contradictions. Others "evaded the contradictions" and passively shunned the hardships. Still others put everything to the plane of the class struggle and put labels at random on everything without first distinguishing between the right and the wrong. Although these problems arose only in individual units, yet if they were not solved promptly, they would invariably impede the implementation of the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various policies, undermine the Party's building and weaken the Party's leadership.

To enable all comrades to acquire relatively correct understanding toward the contradictions within the Party, the administrative district committee led them to study Chairman Mao's relevant teachings, to review the history of the struggle within the Party between the two lines and to tightly grasp the "theory of inner-Party peace" and the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" spread by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers like him.

Through study and criticism, all comrades understood more clearly that: Contradictions within the Party exist objectively. They existed in the past, they also exist today and they will still exist in the future; so long as classes, class contradictions and class struggle exist in society, contradictions within the Party will not vanish. Therefore, it is normal that contradictions of one sort and another emerge and differences of one sort and another exist within the Party. The important thing is to carry out active ideological struggle, to recognize the contradictions boldly, to

analyze and resolve the contradictions well, to push the contradictions continuously to change in the orientation favorable to the revolution, and to promote the revolution continuously.

When all comrades had raised their thinking, the administrative district committee applied the formula of "unity--criticism and self-criticism--unity" to its handling of the contradictions within the Party in line with Chairman Mao's teachings about carrying out active ideological struggle. Through investigation and study, it summed up two typical cases which adopted different methods in handling contradictions within the Party, deeply enlightening all comrades.

One of the members of a certain hsien committee differed in opinion on work from other comrades at the beginning, so that some people put everything he did to the plane of class struggle. As a result, the contradiction became more acute and there was serious animosity between him and other comrades. This greatly hindered the work.

Another hsien committee perseveringly adhered to the principle of "unity--criticism--unity." When there was difference in opinion among themselves, the committee members actively exchanged opinions and had friendly chats with one another, promptly eliminating the barrier between themselves and strengthening unity. They also showed concern for one another politically and supported one another in work, thereby further developing the excellent revolutionary situation in the whole hsien.

Educated in these living facts, all comrades were greatly enlightened. Better results were also achieved. Due to the correct handling of problems of contradictions within the Party committees at all levels, the ideological revolutionization of the Party committee was quickened, the Party committee members strengthened their unity on the basis of the principles of Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, the Party's ideological and organizational building was promoted, and the Party increased its fighting strength.

Strengthen Regard for the Party, Strengthen the Party's Leadership

Facts show that the Party's leadership is strong where the leading members of a Party committee have strong regard for the Party and carry out well the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's policies; otherwise, the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's policies cannot be carried out very well and the Party's leadership will be weakened. The old cadres among the Party committee members have been educated long by the Party so that they have stronger regard for the Party and most of them can protect the Party's centralized leadership; but some other comrades passively accept the lessons they have drawn from their past mistakes, so that they work timidly, evade problems and weaken their regard for the Party. The young cadres have surging enthusiasm for the revolution and are highly militant and impressionable to new things. But, some of them may lack fundamental knowledge of the Party and have relatively weak regard for the Party and others even bring anarchism into the Party.

In order to solve this problem, the administrative district committee organized all comrades to carry out revolutionary mass criticism after studying the Party's fundamental knowledge and Chairman Mao's teachings on strengthening of the Party's leadership, thereby effectively helping them strengthen their regard for the Party. They also held study classes and reading meetings many times to sum up their experience of strengthening the Party's leadership.

Chairman Mao says: "The Party system is an important Party institution for insuring collective leadership and preventing any individual from monopolizing the conduct of affairs." Comrade Hsu Wei, secretary of the administrative district committee, conscientiously practiced this teaching given by Chairman Mao, consciously put himself within the Party's collective leadership and made it a point to refrain from deciding and handling a major problem arbitrarily, to listen modestly to other comrades' opinions when discussing a problem and to carry out resolutely the resolution adopted by the Party committee. Members of the Party committees at all levels also consciously practiced the "rule by the words of many" and objected the "rule by the words of one man alone," and acted as "squad leaders" and not as "patriarchs," promoting the collective leadership of the "squad," that is, the Party committee.

In the process of strengthening the Party's centralized leadership, the Paoting administrative district committee constantly attached prime importance to raising the line consciousness of the "squad members" of the Party committees at all levels. They learned from practice that: The Party's leadership means the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and the Party's policies; to strengthen the Party's leadership means to insure the triumphant implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies in various fields. Serious implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies is the basic guarantee for strengthening regard for the Party and strengthening the Party's leadership. The Party committee of Poyeh hsien resolutely applied Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various policies in unifying the thinking of the "squad members" of the hsien committee and made it a point to combine the line education closely with practical struggle and the campaign to criticize revisionism and rectify style of work with self-education. In the past year, it held open-door campaigns six times and called informal meetings and study meetings of new and old cadres on many occasions, so as to raise all cadres' consciousness in conscientiously implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various policies. This insured the further development of the excellent situation of revolution and production.

After conscientiously summing up the experience of strengthening the Party's leadership, the Paoting administrative district committee has helped the Party committees at various levels under it to raise their consciousness further in implementing the line of the 9th Party Congress and the Party's various proletarian policies. The broad revolutionary masses of the whole administrative district are determined to unite to win still greater victories under the Party's unified leadership.

- Jen-min Jih-pao correspondent

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CADRE POLICY

City Construction System of Wusih Municipality Actively Supports Cadres in Working Boldly

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1972)

(Based on NCNA dispatch from Nanking) Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of the city construction system of Wusih municipality conscientiously carry out the Party's policy toward cadres, boldly use the cadres and give them active support in their work, so that they may play their leading role in the three major revolutionary struggles.

In view of the situation that some people dared not use the cadres who had made mistakes but who were subsequently awakened, the Party organization of the city construction system of Wusih municipality held study classes many times to carry out the Party's policy toward cadres and organized the basic-level cadres and the broad masses to study repeatedly Chairman Mao's relevant directives, to go on eliminating the interferences from the "Left" and from the Right and to struggle consciously against the various kinds of erroneous tendencies, thereby guaranteeing implementation of the Party's policy toward cadres.

The secretary of the Party general branch of the Cement Products Factory of this system made some mistakes during the great cultural revolution and was criticized by the masses. After the 9th Party Congress, with the help of the Party organization and through study, he acquired some understanding of his past mistakes and worked actively, conscientiously and dutifully. In view of his behavior, the Party organization of this system decided to send him to serve as No. 1 man of the Party committee of the No. 1 Building Construction Company. But some cadres and some of the masses of the Cement Products Factory and the No. 1 Building Construction Company could not bring themselves to agree. They said: "This man made mistakes in the past. Now he is posted as No. 1 man of the Party committee. We are worried by it."

Under these circumstances, the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of this system organized the cadres and the masses to study conscientiously Chairman Mao's teaching, "We must know how to judge cadres. We must not confine our judgment to a short period or a single incident in a cadre's life, but should consider his life and work as a whole. This is the principal method of judging cadres," and led them in applying the method of "one dividing into two" in making an all-round analysis of the history of this comrade, thereby making them understand that this cadre had made mistakes in the past, but he modestly accepted criticism from the masses, resolutely acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and made marked improvement. After study and analysis, the cadres and the masses raised their level of policy understanding. They all showed support for the decision made by the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of the city construction system.

Coming to the No. 1 Building Construction Company, this cadre read and studied seriously, maintained close ties with the masses and worked actively. Since last year, he has gone together with other members of the Party committee to the first line of the three major revolutionary movements to exercise face-to-face leadership, thereby greatly quickening the speed of capital construction of this company. He was praised by the masses.

In the course of carrying out the Party's policy toward cadres, the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of this system also actively support the cadres in working boldly and bring these cadres' leading role into full play during the three major revolutionary struggles. After being posted as a vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the factory, the director of the Crude Structural Parts Factory at first did not work boldly and was afraid of making mistakes again.

Upon discovering this problem, the Party organization and the revolutionary committee of the city construction system had chats with him and did ideological work meticulously on him, making him realize that he would not admit a mistake of the past again so long as he acted in accordance with Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, and perseveringly put politics in command and trusted and relied on the masses in the course of work. After that, this cadre's mental outlook went through a remarkable change.

During the movement of struggle-criticism-transformation, he actively mobilized the masses to make investigation and study, changing the irrational regulations and systems, setting up and perfecting a number of rational regulations and systems and promoting the development of revolution and production.

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NATIONAL MINORITIES

People of Various Nationalities in Ulanchap League Develop the Favorable Situation Under the Guidance of the Line of Unity for Victory of the 9th Party Congress

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 3, 1972)

(NCNA Huhehot, April 2, 1972) Under the guidance of the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress, people of various nationalities in Ulanchap League, Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region, unite with one another closely, fight side by side and incessantly develop the favorable situation. As a result, an atmosphere of unity for victory has appeared everywhere throughout the league.

Since the conclusion of the 9th Party Congress, Party committees at various levels in Ulanchap League have seriously implemented the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress and penetratingly developed education in ideology and the political line. They sent large numbers of Mao Tse-tung's propaganda teams, which consisted of workers, poor and lower-middle peasants and herdsmen, and cadres, deep into factories, rural areas and yurts to publicize the line of unity for victory of the 9th Party Congress energetically and set up Mao Tse-tung's thought study classes in the wide expanse of grassland to strengthen revolutionary unity.

In this way, people of all nationalities repeatedly study Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's teachings on the strengthening of revolutionary unity, repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i in close association with the reality of the class struggle and line struggle of the entire league, and greatly raise their consciousness in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in strengthening revolutionary unity.

In this movement, leading cadres at various levels strive to serve as models of unity and to build up their leadership squads into strong headquarters of united struggle. In order to strengthen revolutionary unity, Mongolian cadre Wuyunchichiko, a member of the CCP Ulanchap League Committee and concurrently vice chairman of the revolutionary committee of the League, takes the lead in waging struggle against self-interest, repudiate revisionism and improve the style of leadership. He regularly conducts education in national unity for the cadres and masses, holds heart-to-heart talks with Han cadres, learns from the "squad members" of the Party committee humbly, actively takes part in collective productive manual labor, and leads the Mongolian and Han cadres as well as the broad masses of people to advance heroically along the line of the 9th Party Congress.

Temuerhho, chairman of the revolutionary committee of Panshent'u production brigade, Central Banner, Right Wing, Chahar, was a Mongolian and P'an Erh-hsiao, vice chairman of the revolutionary committee, was a Han; but the suffering they experienced in the old society bound their hearts closely together. In the movement of learning from Tachai in agricultural production,

they advanced side by side and became leaders in the movement to build up a new socialist pasturage area. Led by them, the Mongolian and Han commune members mutually learn from each other, unite to struggle together and vigorously push the development of production forward.

In the struggle to build up a new socialist pasturage area, people of various nationalities in Ulanchap League kept the whole in mind and the world in sight, showed mutual concern over one another and mutually supported one another.

In the grassland of Inner Mongolia there is a Lienhsin Mountain range, south of which lies Sansheng agricultural production brigade of Ulanchap League and north of which lies Hashat'u pasturage production brigade of Silingol League. It snowed heavily several times here in February last year. Looking at the snow-covered peaks of Lienhsin Mountain, the poor and lower-middle peasants of Sansheng production brigade were deeply worried about the fraternal Mongolian commune members in Hashat'u production brigade who were threatened by the snow. They held an emergency meeting the same evening to discuss ways to support and help Shahat'u production brigade in its struggle against the snow. Early the next morning, they developed a struggle against the snow. They loaded five carts fully with good hay and send them to Hashat'u crossing three mountains. In autumn last year when over 100 mow of vegetable seeds in Sansheng production brigade were inundated by a flood, the poor and lower-middle herdsmen in Shahat'u production brigade immediately went to help with the salvage operation. In this way they succeeded in salvaging all the vegetable seeds in Sanshen production brigade.

Chairman Mao taught us: "Who can defeat us when the Army and people unite as one?" People of various nationalities realize profoundly that the favorable situation of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in the League is inseparable from the powerful assistance by the People's Liberation Army. As a result, people of various nationalities trust and love their soldiers even more and the Army and people throughout Ulanchap League work together harmoniously.

To implement Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," the No. 1 Artillery Company of a certain PLA unit decided to reclaim land from bald mountains and farm on them. The poor and lower-middle peasants in Tawantzu production brigade, Sanch'ak'ou commune, Forward Banner, Right Wing of Chahar, thought that to help the PLA with its agricultural and subsidiary production meant contribution of their efforts to step up war preparation. Thus they decided to let the PLA have 80 mow of good land in the southern part of the village. After the PLA declined this offer, they organized a "shock action unit for supporting the Army" consisting of young militiamen and old poor peasants to help the PLA reclaim land. Arduous struggle of the Army and people together finally produced vegetables and other crops on the waste land.

Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Support the government and love the people," a certain unit stationed at the Right Banner, Sunit'e, learned from

the people of various nationalities as they warmly publicized Mao Tse-tung's thought to them. They repeatedly invited local old poor peasants to recall past sufferings and think about present happiness in the unit so as to provide class education for the commanders and fighters. In the meantime, they regularly sent military doctors to the yurts to treat Mongolian patients. As a result, they were warmly praised by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the Army and people unite and struggle together; industrial, agricultural and animal production throughout the League is vigorously developed; and the dictatorship of the proletariat is further consolidated.

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SERVICE TRADES

Service Trades Must Serve the Workers, Peasants and Soldiers Better

by

Shang Yeh-wen (尚业文)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1972)

Service trades in our country are becoming more and more prosperous after the tempering of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the penetrating education in ideology and the political line. Following great leader Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve the people wholeheartedly," the broad masses of personnel in the service trades incessantly improve their attitude toward their customers, raise their quality of service, serve proletarian politics, and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers. As a result, the broad masses of people welcome and praise the uncommon achievements scored at their ordinary posts.

However, we must realize that service work today still cannot satisfy the needs of the development of the situation and that the idea of looking down upon commerce, particularly service trade, still exists in society. Even the service trades themselves, some comrades lack a correct understanding of their own work. They think that commercial work is "inferior" and service work is "even more so." As a result, they cannot settle down to their work and their attitude toward work is not enthusiastic enough. This is naturally a wrong attitude.

Service trades are a component part of the national economy and are therefore indispensable to social life. Their work is closely related to the people's needs for clothing, food, housing and transportation. Marx pointed out: "Division of labor in the society is common to the various forms of economic social life." Like other societies, the socialist society must also have division of labor and service trades; the only difference is the people served. Under the socialist system, service work is like other work--they are all glorious revolutionary work serving the people. There is no difference as to high work or lowly work, the only difference is in the social division of labor.

The work of the personnel in the service trades is indispensable to society. This work can create better production and social conditions for the broad masses of working people. Without commerce and such service trade establishments as restaurants, hotels, bath houses, laundries, dyeing plants, tailor shops, repair shops, photographic studios, etc., it will be impossible for industrial production, agricultural production, the cities and the rural areas to link up with one another; it will be impossible to transform production into consumption; and the livelihood of the broad masses of people will be affected.

Workers of the service trades serve the people everyday. If we consider service work as "even more inferior" to other work, then are we not thinking of putting ourselves in a position "even more superior" to them? The idea of dividing work into "superior" and "inferior" categories is a reflection of the remnant exploiting class ideology of the old society.

During the past thousands of years, all exploiting classes looked down upon physical workers. They considered workers of the service trades slaves at their disposal. But today, in our socialist society, the proletariat has grasped political power, thoroughly destroyed the system of exploitation and established new production relations. The era of exploitation and enslavement of the broad masses of service workers has gone and will never return.

However, "Remnant old ideas which reflect the old system will linger in people's minds for long periods of time and are unwilling to go away easily." The idea of looking down upon service work which is left over from history still remain in the heads of some people up to this date. Such an idea stinks. The broad masses of workers in the service trades must use Mao Tse-tung's thought to arm themselves, increase their sense of responsibility and sense of glory toward service work, do their work well, and change with practical action the old idea of looking down upon service work. The broad masses of worker-, peasant- and soldier-customers must also adopt an attitude of proletarian feeling toward service personnel, respect the work of the service personnel and struggle together with them against the old idea of looking down upon service personnel!

The service trades are an important battle-position of the struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie. A small handful of class enemies often use restaurants, hotels, bath houses, etc., to conduct their vicious activities because these places always have a great number of people coming and going. Acute class struggle also goes on in barber shops, photographic studios, and tailor shops where the struggle between corruption and anti-corruption goes on very violently. Questions of hair style, photographic style and style of clothes are not just a purely technical question but often are a reflection of the ideology of a certain class and an important question affecting customs. Confronted with this complicated class struggle, the broad masses of service workers are charged with the important responsibility of breaking old customs, establishing new styles, and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

As industrial and agricultural production continues to develop, the standard of consumption of the people also gradually rises. Therefore the service trades must also be developed correspondingly before the varied needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers can be satisfied. Bicycles, watches, sewing machines, and radio receivers, which the working people could not afford before the liberation have now become the people's common items in daily life as evidenced by the great increase of such items sold every year.

When more people use such items, repair work also increases; therefore repair work must catch up with sales. Repair is a supplement to production

as well as an extension of consumption. Repair of appliances and mending of clothes help to make full use of the commodities and increase the wealth of society in a relatively way as well as cultivate and develop the fine style of diligence, frugality, austerity and simplicity.

As more and more people are employed in urban and rural areas, especially as more and more women take part in social production, house work should be reduced correspondingly. Under such circumstances, serious management of such service work as food catering, tailoring, etc., can help to mobilize the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of people and enable them to concentrate more energy in the grasping of revolution and promotion of production.

At present, our great socialist motherland is becoming more and more prosperous and the situation of revolution and production is excellent. But the more favorable the situation becomes, the more urgently it requires us to continue to improve our service work.

To improve service work we must grasp line education, further develop the movement of repudiation of revisionism and rectification of style, repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed forward by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and their crimes of plotting to overthrow the dictatorship of proletariat and to restore capitalism, repel interferences from the right and those which appear to be on the "Left" but are actually Rightist, and raise the consciousness of the broad masses of workers in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. We must differentiate clearly between what are feudal, capitalist and revisionist old customs and what is new socialist style; and must not confuse the varied needs of the workers, peasants and soldiers with the "four olds."

Stalin said: "Marxism holds that whether it is in the socialist period or communist period, people's tastes and needs are not and cannot be equal or the same in quality and quantity." We must never misinterpret the revolutionization and popularization demanded by the workers, peasants and soldiers as "simplification," as eating food of the same taste, as wearing clothes of the same type, as wearing their hair in the same style and as having pictures taken in the same posture. We must oppose to waste but in the meantime also promote the increase of variety of food and preserve our management characteristics. We must oppose to weird clothes but also promote the design and making of various simple but elegant new styles. We must oppose to queer hair styles but also promote various styles which are healthy, good looking and convenient to take care of. We must oppose to photographic portraits of eerie postures but also promote the use of varied artistic forms to reflect the image of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

We must use the class viewpoint to make concrete analysis on traditional services of the past and must not adopt the attitude of negating everything categorically. For instance, massage and pedicure in both houses for the old, weak, sick, handicapped and comrades with foot disease cannot be considered "four-old" to be eliminated; and hotels and restaurants should pay

special attention to sanitation, etc. In one word, we must resolutely boycott all feudal, capitalist and revisionist evil styles and vigorously promote socialist new ways.

In the improvement of service work, we must practice putting proletarian politics in command and give first priority to firm and correct political orientation and at the same time grasp professional skills. In the past, under the influence of the preposterous theory of "technology first" advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i, some of the comrades paid no attention to politics and only buried themselves in the grasping of skill. As a result, they lost their orientation and slipped onto the evil road. But now, after repudiating "technology in command," some of the comrades became unwilling to learn skill for the sake of revolution. As a result, labor efficiency could not be raised and the quality of service dropped. Unless this situation is changed, it will be impossible to improve service work.

We must persevere in proletarian politics in command, strive to learn skills but at the same time become red and expert. Leadership at various levels must organize the workers to learn skills actively under the condition of politics in command. Old workers must teach skills seriously and new workers learn skills enthusiastically. The spirit of respecting masters and loving apprentices must be promoted. This is the only way to learn the skills well to serve the people and serve the workers, peasants and soldiers better.

Improvement of management is one of the important measures to improve service work. The quality of management is an important criterion for judging the quality of a service trade. We must not condemn as practicing "profit in command" as soon as it mentions the improvement of management, nor must we think "it is state-run anyhow, making money or not does not matter." If all our establishments pay no attention to good management, to costs, to auditing, to reasonable profit, and to the accumulation of capital for the state, how can our socialist construction develop incessantly? To improve management we must mobilize and rely upon the masses as well as fully arouse the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers.

We must make proper adjustments in and increase our service points and networks; organize the labor force in a rational way; reinforce our first line personnel; pay attention to cultivating newborn forces; make suitable arrangements in connection with business hours; increase service items; simplify procedures and systems; shorten the time required for services; and penetrate deep into factories, rural areas, schools, and neighborhoods to serve the workers, peasants and soldiers wholeheartedly under the condition of managing the operation of the shop well.

Chairman Mao taught us: "We should pay attention to all problems concerning the actual life of the masses." Leading comrades of all commercial and service departments should, under the centralized leadership of the local Party committees, consider the improvement of service work their

important routine work to be grasped regularly and repeatedly. They should also penetrate deep into reality, take part in manual labor, conduct investigation and study, grasp examples well, incessantly sum up and popularize advanced experience and overcome the weak links in work.

Service work is hard work, therefore leaderships at various levels should show their concern over service workers politically, make sure that they have time to study, take care of their livelihood, pay attention to the combination of work and leisure, overcome practical difficulties for them, and develop technical innovation to reduce heavy physical labor and increase work efficiency.

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, workers of the service trade will certainly work hard to improve their service work and make greater contributions to socialist revolution and socialist construction!

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LINE EDUCATION

Southwest China Administrative Region Carries Out Education in Political Line

(NCNA-English Nanning, Apr. 4, 1972)

by conducting education in political line, the hochih administrative region in the kwangsi chuang autonomous region has promoted revolution and production, enabling it to score in 1971 an all time high in grain output and industrial output value. compared with 1970, grain output last year was up by 16.9 per cent and industrial output value by 40.4 per cent. the party and revolutionary committees of the administrative region carry out education in political line among cadres and people by persisting in making investigations and study and using typical examples.

located in a rocky mountainous area, the multi-national hochih administrative region has poor natural conditions. progress of production was affected before the cultural revolution because of interference by liu shao-chi's revisionist line. when the regional revolutionary committee was founded during the cultural revolution, it was resolved to step up construction in the area. the majority of the leading members believed that though poorly endowed by nature, the area had enormous potentialities for development. some, however, were worried about the difficulties the rocky mountains might present. the party and revolutionary committees organized their leading members to conscientiously study chairman mao's teachings on dialectical and historical materialism and criticize reactionary idealist apriorism peddled by liu shao-chi and other swindlers, such as the fallacy that minority nationalities in mountainous areas are too backward to change their conditions. moreover, they led cadres at the administrative region and county levels in making investigations and study at grassroots units and carrying out living education in political line by holding up typical examples.

the hungtu production brigade of the chenghsiang commune in anyao autonomous county, located in the tashihshan mountainous area, used to have low grain yields. inspired by chairman mao's great call "in agriculture, learn from tachai" and displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard work, the cadres and peasants of various nationalities opened a 90-metre-long culvert, blasting 24 mountain slopes and removing 36 hillocks. they built aqueducts totalling 1,300 metres long and dug a 64-kilometre-long canal winding up mountains to lead water uphill from the chengchiang river. the production brigade extended its half a hectare of irrigated land to 260 hectares, and had good harvests many years running. total grain output last year was 2.6 times that of 1966 when the brigade started to build irrigation projects. in addition, advances were made in other fields of production. this exploded the fallacies spread by liu shao-chi and other swindlers. the leading members at administrative region and county levels saw in it a shining example of the victory of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line. they were determined

to work with people of various nationalities to build up the new socialist mountain area.

by summing up their experience in class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment, the regional party and revolutionary committees have helped local cadres raise their consciousness of implementing chairman mao's revolutionary line.

situated in a remote mountain area and having poor natural conditions, the lungtou commune in yishan county had little irrigated land, and consequently low yields. resolutely carrying out chairman mao's revolutionary line, the commune party and revolutionary committees paid close attention to education in ideology and political line among cadres and commune members to strengthen their will to transform mountain villages. years of hard work won the commune successive bumper harvests. it became an advanced unit in the county in learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. on the other hand, the aishan commune, though with more favourable natural conditions than other communes, made little progress in revolution and production because the commune leadership did not pay much attention to class struggle.

leading members of the administrative regional party committee went to these two communes to investigate and study the causes. with both positive and negative examples on hand, they ran study classes on education in the political line for cadres above county level as well as some from communes and production brigades. this gave impetus to both revolution and production. the county's total grain output last year was more than three times that of 1970.

IRON AND STEEL

Northeast China Iron and Steel Company Adds Mines for Iron and Steel Production (First of Four Articles on Penchi Iron and Steel Company)

(HCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 4, 1972)

the mounting mass movement in the penchi iron and steel company to open mines in recent years is shown by the steady growth of iron and steel production. the cadres, workers and technicians of this nationally-known 60-year-old enterprise have adhered to chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" to make the company self-sufficient in ore since 1969. this was the first time in the company's history that it ended its dependence on ore from elsewhere.

production of ore is double that before the great proletarian cultural revolution. production of pig

iron, steel and rolled steel surpassed the state plan three years in succession. comparing 1971 with 1968, output of pig iron rose 48.3 per cent, steel 182.9 per cent and rolled steel 131.5 per cent.

leading members of the company ascribed these achievements to firm implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line by stressing mining in developing the iron and steel industry.

at a discussion shortly after the company revolutionary committee was set up in 1968, differing views were expressed on future production. some people placed mining before metallurgy on the ground that raw material was key to iron and steel production. others thought the opposite, saying that construction of mines involved big investment and difficulties and took a lot of time. iron ore could be shipped in from other parts of the country if necessary, they argued.

the revolutionary committee chairman, mu ta-fa, led a team of cadres to various workshops to canvass the workers' opinions. at a discussion they held with more than 50 veteran workers, the struggle between the two lines that accompanied the growth of the company was reviewed in detail.

inspired by the general line of "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", the workers, cadres and technicians initiated a mass movement in 1958 to open mines and make iron and steel, and brought about a big leap forward. the company's iron ore output in 1959 was 70 times that shortly after liberation.

but after 1961, the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi and his agents in the metallurgical departments flagrantly sabotaged the industry under the pretext that "mining is not as good as buying iron ore." they stressed extraction in old mines to the neglect of stripping, leaving a lot of iron ore go unused. they also slashed back new mines under construction, creating shortages in iron and steel production. the penchi iron and steel company has two big iron mines and a limestone mine within reach, but it got large quantities of iron ore and limestone from thousands of miles away. iron and steel output dropped drastically in 1962.

recalling what had happened, a furnace worker said to members of the revolutionary committee at the discussion: "people have to eat. furnaces have to be fed with iron ore. building steel furnaces while ignoring mining is like trying to cook without rice. we must never take the revisionist road again exclamation"

the positive experience and negative lessons were a profound education to members of the revolutionary committee. they conscientiously studied chairman mao's teaching on mining in connection with what had happened in penchi. they organized the cadres and workers to criticize liu shao-chi and company for undermining penchi's construction, and the erroneous idea of depending on the state for ore instead of being self-reliant.

this study and criticism enabled them to understand better that the question of mining is one of acting according to the law governing the growth of the metallurgical industry and implementing chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

the revolutionary committee put the stress on mining and strove for self-sufficiency. the workers swung into action to make up for the time lost due to liu shao-chi and company.

the revolutionary committee mapped out a detailed plan for mine construction. it first of all called for efforts to tap the potential of the old mines while opening new ones. the party committee took resolute measures to reinforce the ranks of workers opening mines and repairing mining machinery. priority of investment and equipment was given to the mines. leading cadres took part in physical labour and making investigations at the construction sites so as to solve major problems in good time.

North China Industrial Center Raise Steel Output

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 5, 1972)

tientsin in north china fulfilled its first quarter's steel quota by 103 per cent and rolled steel by 113 per cent. these are, respectively, 36 and 28 per cent above the figures for the same 1970 period.

consumption of raw material fell. output of refractory material and non-ferrous metals was 30 per cent over the same 1970 period.

the party organizations and revolutionary committees of the metallurgical departments conducted education on ideological and political line among the workers and cadres this year. management of production was strengthened, potential tapped, and quantity and quality raised.

the tientsin no. 2 steel plant gave its cupola furnaces, converters and other major equipment careful check-ups. this helped it maintain its highest daily steel output this year. the tientsin medium plate mill fulfilled its first quarter's plan 12 days ahead of time.

steel up to standard at the tientsin no. 1 steel mill accounts for 99.92 per cent of production.

INDUSTRY

Small Shanghai Factories Make Big Contributions

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 5, 1972)

my recent visit to some small metallurgical factories in shanghai showed how significant their contributions to the state is.

these factories, though small, make technical innovations and turn out quality precision products. in the exhibition room of the shanghai chantou shaped steel plant which has only some 200 workers, i saw their new products for use in metallurgical, motor, chemical plants, textile mills and farm machinery plants, most of which were produced during the great proletarian cultural revolution.

it had only a dozen workers in 1952 when it was set up. its products then were small coal shovels and so on. there was a big growth during the big leap forward year of 1958 and it began to make steel products. the cultural revolution brought the workers' enthusiasm for socialism into fuller play and the workers strove to make new products needed by the state. they were once asked to make two pieces of shaped steel which they had never made. but the workers re-designed their machines from modelling to rolling. in two days, the products were in the hands of the user.

the plant is now able to produce 200 types of non-standard ordinary steel and nearly 400 types of shaped steel. varieties of shaped steel in 1971 were 13 times the number in 1965.

shanghai's metallurgical industry has a number of neighbourhood factories which the people built by methods of their own devising. these turn out many products for the state.

the shanghai non-ferrous metals refinery had only 100 workers and the whole grinding process was hand-operated when it started. a group of four workers could process only 500 kilogrammes of slag per shift. later, workers made a device from discarded material to mechanize the process. then they trial-produced another device to streamline the work processes of charging, grinding, leaching sand and discharging. this increased efficiency 30-fold.

the refinery has provided the state since 1966 with 29,900 tons of non-ferrous metals and chemicals, valued at 72.6 million yuan. they renovated a dust collector to recover zinc oxide that is now 85 per cent efficient. it recovered chemicals worth 1.9 million yuan every year and improved the refinery's environmental sanitation.

the masses were mobilized to make technical innovations. high-grade cold rolled silicon steel ribbons, material for the electronics industry, used to undergo a double rolling process and were decarbonized and annealed twice. production was low and quality uncertain. in line with chairman mao's teaching "practice, knowledge,

again practice, and again knowledge", the shanghai no. 4 cold rolling strip steel mill in 1970 broke the shackles of bourgeois doctrines and developed a new technology that combines decarbonization, cold rolling and heat treatment. silicon steel 2.5 m.m. thick can be rolled into sheets 0.08 m.m. thick in one process. the new method eliminates four working processes, shortens production time by one-third, and uses less electricity and material.

a simple wire-drawing machine with a small electrical heat retainer attached is in a workshop of new technological methods at the shanghai non-ferrous metal wire plant. six aluminium wires are turned out by the machine at the same time while refining aluminium. this method of drawing wire while refining was worked out in 1970.

the plant in 1970 accepted an urgent assignment to make high-grade alloy wire. some persons thought the ingots should be produced first in a high-grade refining furnace and then extruded as wire bars. but the plant did not have the equipment or facilities for this. in the light of chairman mao's teaching "the mass movement is necessary in all work", the plant party branch aroused the workers to make technical innovations. they worked out a new method of continuous casting and drawing in around one month. this reduced the previous seven processes to one and raised efficiency seven-fold.

in the past few years the workers have invented a vertical wire-drawing machine, multi-purpose chucks and the new method of continuous casting and drawing. this has raised efficiency anywhere from several to dozens of times. the plant's output in 1971 was nearly double that in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution.

STATE FARM

State Farm Party Secretary Links Himself with Masses

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 5, 1972)

"the people, and the people alone, are the motive force in the making of world history".

adhering to this teaching of chairman mao's, a party committee secretary in northeast china's liaoning province has relied on the strength of the masses to turn the formerly backward penchin area into a prosperous state farm.

set up in 1953, the state farm is near pohai bay in the lower reaches of the liaoho river.

chang chun-hua was appointed secretary of the farm communist party committee during the great proletarian cultural revolution. he threw himself into giving education in political line to the cadres and masses and launched

revolutionary mass criticism of liu shao-chi's revisionist line which affected production for a time before the cultural revolution. the farm workers increased their political consciousness, showed more revolutionary self-reliance and hard struggle, and made all-out efforts to improve the land. they brought the per hectare yield of grain up to 5.2 tons in 1971, surpassing the target set for these regions in the national programme for agricultural development.

based on careful investigations among the masses, the new secretary proposed the rebuilding of the irrigation project for 670 hectares of farmland on the farm.

some leading members on the party committee in discussions of the proposal thought the project would affect production and could not be done that year. chang chun-hua did not insist on reaching a decision. he organized a study of chairman mao's teaching "the masses have boundless creative power. they can organize themselves and concentrate on places and branches of work where they can give full play to their energy; they can concentrate on production in breadth and depth and create more and more undertakings for their own well-being". then he led the committee members in going among the masses to hear their ideas. the farm workers supported the proposal and gave suggestions. the leading comrades who had been sceptical began to have more confidence.

working at the sites among the people, sharing their hardships and drawing on their experience, chang chun-hua and the other party committee members constantly improved their leadership. when a contradiction arose between the allocation of manpower for the project and field work, the masses suggested concentrating on the project before nursing the seedlings, after weeding, and in short breaks in the autumn harvest.

the irrigation project was completed in 100 days. the days and nights of hard work brought a bumper harvest that year. more than 670 hectares of raised fields were created complete with ditches, canals, and tree belts. another 670 hectares of low-yielding alkali fields were turned into land giving high, stable yields. the farm workers also built 214 bridges, culverts and sluice gates.

while leading the committee members in learning modestly from the masses, chang chun-hua arms the masses with mao tsetung thought. in the winter of 1969 he went to one of the worst alkaline areas of the farm. he found that some people in that production team were disheartened by the alkali and low yield, and he decided whether to go ahead by self-reliance and hard struggle or to wait with folded arms was the principal issue and involved the road and line in building a socialist village.

he helped the team's party branch organize the people to study this teaching of chairman mao's: "of all things in the world, people are the most precious. under the leadership of the communist party, as long as there are people, every kind of miracle can be performed," and criticize liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. this gave the people the revolutionary confidence to dare to remake nature. that winter and the next spring the team members deep-ploughed and transformed their 27 hectares of poor land into fertile fields. grain output rose to 5.5 tons per hectare in 1970 and it was even better last year.

chang chun-hua used this team's experience to show how things should be done and this encouraged others to raise production. members of a brigade made up their minds to follow the example and do extensive farmland capital construction and accumulate more manure. one of its production teams reaped more than 5 tons of grain per hectare in 1970 on 47 hectares of newly raised fields. I another team surpassed 6 tons per hectare.

PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

East China People's Commune Builds New Village

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 5, 1972)

the chianghsin people's commune on a 15 square kilometre silted island in the middle of the yangtze river in the chenchiang administrative region of kiangsu province, has webbed the island with rivers and ditches and protected it by dykes. the commune last year produced 5,865 tons of grain, 90 per cent more than that in 1957, the year before people's communes were set up. the yield averaged 7.1 tons per hectare. output of ginned cotton reached 400 tons, eight times that of 1957.

the island is only two metres higher than the river and was once cut into seven tracts by the yangtze. before liberation, the peasants on the island could not undertake water control projects due to the cruel exploitation and plunder by the kuomintang reactionaries. in the high water season much of the island was inundated. after liberation, the peasants in the period of agricultural cooperatives put up dykes but inundations still occurred. after the establishment of people's communes, the people decided to rely on their collective strength to bring the water under control. somebody said: "the river is so big and our island is so small. how can we prevent floods?" however, the poor and lower-middle peasants thought otherwise. they said: "we can certainly tame the river, because we have the leadership of chairman mao and the communist party and collective strength is immeasurable." the commune party committee supported this view and organized a study of chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and hard struggle to unify the people's thinking and draw up a plan for building a dyke. the entire people's commune, with necessary state aid, threw itself into the work.

starting in the winter of 1958 and through the next spring, the commune members linked all the low and small dykes built in the period of agricultural cooperatives into one huge 20-kilometre long dyke circling the island and sealed the places where the river water intruded into the island and built flood gates on the main waterways. now crops are grown on the island all the year round without inundation.

with their consciousness of farming for the revolution raised during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people decided to continue transforming their land. they have strengthened the dyke over the past years to resist flood. they have dredged three main waterways, filled in unused ones and dug hundreds of big and small ditches.

they have shifted from one crop to two or three a year and 65 per cent of the farmland has been planted to rice since 1966. grain yield averaged 6 tons per hectare. after succeeding in trial-planting two crops of rice in 1970, they enlarged the triple-cropping acreage to 160 hectares the next year, double cropping rice and adding another crop. grain yield averaged 7.5 tons per hectare.

the cotton acreage was more than 260 hectares last year. one and a half million trees have been planted on the island. the output of silk cocoons is 14 times that before the cultural revolution. the number of pigs in stock averaged 2.3 per household and fish catches reached 35 tons. with the development of local industry, the commune has built a dozen workshops, including a farm machinery plant, multi-purpose farm produce processing shop and a shoe factory.

as public accumulation fund increase, the commune buys more farm machinery. by the end of last year, more than 1,300,000 yuan had been spent for this purpose. the commune now has 16 tractors, 15 threshers, 25 sowing machines, 41 diesel engines and hundreds of rice transplanters, crushers and other farm machines. the commune has mechanized almost all of its farm work and grain processing as well as transportation. seven pumping stations have been built.

the yangtze river ran in spate in july of 1969 and was three metres higher than the land. rainfall came to 650 milimetres in 15 days. but the mighty dyke saved the island from flood and the pumps drained the water-logged island. with 773 cubic metres of water drained per minute, the land was cleared in 17 days. the commune reaped a good harvest that year five per cent more than in 1968.

the income of the commune members on the average is double the 1957 figure. over 60 per cent of the households have bank savings. elementary education has been popularized and all commune members have joined the cooperative medical service. a film projecting team, a home for the aged, kindergartens and nurseries have been set up.

FORESTRY

Southwest China Province Develops Industrial Forests

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Apr. 4, 1972)

southwest china's szechwan province has made great efforts in recent years to develop forests of tung oil, lacquer, and mulberry while extending timber forests.

the amount of tung oil seeds sold to the state last year was 40 per cent over 1965, the year before the great proletarian cultural revolution. output of silkworm cocoons reached a post-liberation high. in addition, the number of fruit trees including tangerines and walnuts, and tea shrubs has risen.

the communes and brigades implement chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". they work hard and self-reliantly develop forests for industrial use. they select seeds and planted saplings and set up teams to tend the trees, while all the commune members help during the tree planting season.

the panshih commune in tahsien county has doubled its tung oil tree acreage in recent years. the commune delivers and sells more than 250 tons of tung oil seeds to the state every year which has brought the collective more than 100,000 yuan.

wax insects feeding on red ash trees grew in number in the past few years. nanchung administrative region had only 40 white wax producing communes, but it now has more than 290. the region sold its greatest amount of white wax in 1971.

in line with the party's economic policy for the countryside, communes and production brigades encourage the peasants to plant trees around their houses, while growing trees for the collective.

apart from expanding the collective economy, growing economic trees helps water and soil conservation and increases sources of fertilizer. silkworm droppings and residue of tung oil seeds after oil-pressing are high quality manure. mulberry leaves left over by silkworms are good pig feed. it is estimated that the province applied more than 200,000 tons of silkworm droppings last year.

spring afforestation is now in full swing in szechwan province. by the end of february, it had afforested 17,333 hectares, and planted 980 million trees, 70 million tung oil trees and a large number of other industrial trees.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

China, Afghanistan Sign Protocol on Exchange of Goods

(NCNA-English Kabul, Apr. 4, 1972)

a protocol on the exchange of goods between the government of the people's republic of china and the royal government of afghanistan for 1972 was signed here today.

chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, and ali nawaz, head of the afghan government trade delegation and deputy minister of commerce, signed the protocol on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were minister of commerce mohammad aref ghausi and all members of the afghan government trade delegation.

all members of the chinese government trade delegation, chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih and counsellor of the chinese embassy tsao sheng-kung were also present.

Afghan Deputy Prime Minister Receives Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade

(NCNA-English Kabul, Apr. 4, 1972)

abdul samad hamed, deputy prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan, received chen chieh, head of the chinese government trade delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade, here this afternoon and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

present on this occasion was chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Premier Chou En-lai Meets British Writer Felix Greene

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

premier chou en-lai this afternoon met british writer felix greene and answered the questions he raised.

present on the occasion were chang ying, deputy director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and staff members ma yu-chen, chi ming-tsung, tang wen-sheng, ma chieh-hsien, chao ching-tien and su chung-yi.

CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Issues 34th Message to Khmer Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, issued his 34th message to the khmer nation here on april 3. the message reads:

dear compatriots,

the gang of the phnompenh fascists lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh, traitors to our motherland, affirmed to our nation two years ago with a rare insolence that they would be strong enough to defeat completely "the communist enemy" in a few months and to lead the people to "a new, paradisiac era of peace, happiness and prosperity in contrast to the infernal era of sihanouk" -- sic exclamation

now, just two years after their most cursed coup d'etat, the false "future buddha" lon nol had to admit pitifully that there is no longer any possibility of his dirty "republic" winning the war and that there is only the possibility of asking "his people" to continue to shed blood and tears... indefinitely exclamation

the whole world has just heard about it through the dispatches of the big news agencies of the so-called "free" world. for example, a.f.p. on march 28, 1972 sent out the following news from phnompenh: "the high khmer command distributed an appeal to the population tuesday in the villages around the capital.... the appeal asks the population 'to take up arms to resist the enemy' as 'enemy' concentrations seem to have been multiplied around the capital since 48 hours....

'the enemy is threatening us',... the document of the high command then concludes by quoting the famous words of winston churchill: 'i have nothing to promise to you except tears and blood.'..."

this is the height of it exclamation the people and youth have the duty to punish lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh radically in order to put an end to their "policy" which is to make our nation continue shed tears and blood.

lon nol has the audacity to deceive the people, monks and youth by telling them that "the present large-scale blood-shedding of the khmers is inevitable because buddha had foretold it" -- sic exclamation

well, those who have seriously studied buddhism know that buddha in his life time had never talked about cambodia and had never devoted himself to the study of astrology.

therefore, lon nol is openly showing an intolerable contempt for "his" people, "his" youth, "his" monks and "his" army, and regards them as totally ignorant, incapable of distinguishing the true from the false, and susceptible of following and obeying him blindly.

but today, the newspapers of the lon nol gang and the "lonnolite" youth themselves have become aware of the deceit of the super-traitor which they serve. for example, "koh santepheap", a newspaper as fascist as its master lon nol, has discovered that the lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh trio are so shameful as to plunge deliberately the khmer motherland -- an oasis of peace in sihanouk's time -- into the hell of war for nothing else than serving the interests of u.s. imperialism. u.p.i. noted on february 5, 1972 that "the newspaper 'koh santepheap' said..., 'president nixon is using everyone like chess pawns.... the u.s. is rich and can direct its political line at will. it can hire people to die for it and does everything over our heads.'" a.f.p. also pointed out on february 9, 1972, "the daily paper 'koh santepheap' wrote: 'all the countries which receive aid from the americans must live or die in the hands of the latter...'."

it is unfortunate that "koh santepheap" is unable to free itself from the yoke of lon nol-son ngoc thanh who hold "the purse-strings". this newspaper, not having many readers, can survive only with the money of the traitors' gang. without the money, the "republican" journalists of phnompenh would die of starvation.

another example is given by the "lonnolite" paper "nokor thom" which, according to a cable of u.p.i. on february 16, 1972, wrote: "it must not be forgotten that the cambodian war grew out of the vietnam war and it is a war to ease allied tensions." this is a clear avowal that its employers lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh have deliberately sold the lives of the khmers to u.s. imperialism, allowing the latter to expand the war into cambodia with a view to reducing the u.s. losses in viet nam exclamation

this has exposed the odious lie of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh according to which, the war in cambodia "was the works of the vietcong-north vietnamese and sihanouk" exclamation

in the issue of march 13, 1972 of "le monde", jacques decornoy made public the confession of a lonnolite student: "this war should not be launched in march 1970." on march 14, 1972, jacques decornoy wrote again in the same newspaper: "there is strong disgust and, anyway, the regime (of lon nol) can no longer rely on the massive support of these young people and their cadres... one of them said, 'the new regime came into being. we had faith in it for several months. now, we have understood. this is a useless and lost war.... it is also a struggle of the factions.... there is lon nol, who represents the feudal system and anti-viet nam racism, the reign of magi and wizards, and the complete return to the middle ages. there is sirik matak who represents speculation without other motives than making immediate profits for some people. these are the same persons as before in addition to the war.... what is to be surprised at when some of us have gone into the maquis?"

therefore, the "lonnolite" youth themselves see clearly that:

-firstly, the war in our country is not due to any "aggression of the communist vietnamese" as alleged by lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-littaye suon. it is essentially the sinister creation of the lon nol gang who have deliberately sold the khmer citizens to u.s. imperialism for serving it as "cannon fodder".

-secondly, the lon nol gang who claim to be "the new regime" are actually only the corrupt persons of their old regime. sihanouk was the only obstacle to the unlimited development of their corruption and anarchy. now that sihanouk is far away from the country, the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh enjoy themselves to the full, devour one another like hungry dogs, and have broken all the records of corruption. according to the newspaper "le monde" dated march 25, 1972, sim var (one of the principal authors of the coup d'etat of march 18, 1970) today has come to admit pitifully in the columns of his newspaper that "anarchy is ten times as serious (as in the times of sihanouk).... corruption is now a hundred times widespread than before." a hundred times exclamation no comment is necessary exclamation

-thirdly, the patriotic khmers are not willing to stay under the yoke of the phnompenh fascists; they go to the maquis of resistance. therefore, it is obvious that the people's forces in opposition to the troops of lon nol-son ngoc thanh are not "communist vietnamese" but khmers.

the big french paper "le monde", which is read by the picked men of the whole world, pointed out in an editorial on march 21, 1970 that "in cambodia ... the peasants and part of the urban population have escaped the phnompenh authorities to join the national united front of prince sihanouk. this situation indicates the precariousness of the republican power which, without mass base, is draining away with the personal and factional quarrels .... it is clear now that in the public bodies, among the students, there is a lack of confidence in the future. despair has replaced enthusiasm of march 1970, indeed .... even the soldiers, poorly paid -- when they draw their pay -- do not care about their doing when they find that, most of the time, those they meet in action are not 'north vietnamese and vietcongs' but militia from khmer villages .... the new coup d'etat of marshal lon nol and the choice of

mr. son ngoc thanh as prime minister have put washington and moscow into embarrassment .... mr. son ngoc thanh has always been an ally of washington and saigon, but it is hard to describe him as a progressive man.... the soviets who maintain a big embassy in phnompenh... deal with a physically declining dictator and a prime minister whose ties with the c.i.a. are known to all .... having chinese support and especially his influence on the movement in the country, the prince (sihanouk) knows that time is on his side .... it would be surprising if the political life in cambodia is upset by the new disturbance, because general sirik matak and his colonels are not those who would keep silence and resign themselves to being ousted of power which can quickly give them profits in all aspects."

the regime of lon nol-son ngoc thanh is known to the whole world today for its extreme rottenness and totalitarian and dictatorial nature. the biggest american newspaper "the new york times" in its issue dated march 6, 1972 criticized the dirty regime of phnompenh in terms as stern as those used by "le monde": "lon nol's seizure of absolute power ... is a symptom of widespread discontent which his arbitrary actions are more likely to aggravate than assuage. .... corruption is said to be rife in phnompenh and throughout the inflated army. the rich are fleeing the country, taking their fortunes with them .... if this is the nixon doctrine in action, cambodians and others who observe what is happening in that miserable southeast asian land may well decide they want none of it."

this is extremely shameful exclamation in the times of sihanouk, our kampuchea was respected and esteemed by all the countries of the world, including the big powers. today, under the "republic" of the traitors, our country is called "miserable land" exclamation this is what the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-in tam-cheng heng-littaye suon-trinh hoanh-ung mung-lay inn-douc rasy-hang thun hak-koun wick called in march 1970 "the new, golden age of kampuchea, replacing the obscure epoch of sihanouk" exclamation

in 1970, the magazine "far eastern economic review" published articles unfairly favourable to the regime of the phnompenh traitors and unfavourable to sihanouk whom anglo-saxon capitalism does not pardon for being anti-imperialist. but today, even "far eastern economic review" is obliged to admit that "the notorious regime" of phnompenh is at its last gasp and that neither americans nor astrologers can save lon nol from ruin. on march 25, "far eastern economic review" had one of its articles entitled "last round for lon nol" and said especially in this article "the weaknesses as well as the inefficiency of the present regime .... disgruntled students, popular frustrations .... should rivalries within the son ngoc thanh cabinet develop ..., the marshal may find that neither astrologers nor americans can save him the next time around."

moreover, "far eastern economic review" stressed that certain "big" collaborators of lon nol are trying to move away from him by clamouring for posts abroad, as mice forsake a sinking ship: "some members of his recently-resigned cabinet are clamouring for posts abroad."

the citizens and youth of phnompenh see clearly today that the "ship" of the gang of lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh-hang thun hak is sinking. in this regard, it is advisable to quote the following lines of an afp cable (dated march 22, 1972), signed by roland pierre paringaux: "in phnompenh the population remained shaken by its brutal, personal confrontation with war.... confidence in the civil and military authorities had already been undermined last december by the failure of operation 'tchenla two'.... citizens of the capital were asking how there could be daily communique about 'repelling the north-vietnamese-vietcong aggressor on all fronts' when the 'enemy' could gather hundreds of rockets within less than ten kilometres of phnompenh.... they wanted to know whether the generals should not be occupying themselves with war, rather than meddling in politics.... one bitter young cambodian intellectual yesterday pointed out the series of military fiascos of recent months. he asked what use there was in continuing the slaughter when 'those capable of understanding the situation, starting with the students' had long ago deserted the army.... 'we think we are strong but we are too feeble and too corrupt to support a war', he commented. 'nobody really tries to help us: they watch us die, even our so-called friends.'"

thus, today even the "lonnolite" youth have found that lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh have shamelessly sold them out to u.s.imperialism to die in the place of u.s. soldiers. moreover, u.s. imperialism has no pity at all for the lot of the khmers who serve as its mercenaries exclamation

this dramatic confession of the "lonnolite" youth deserves to be seriously thought over by the "lonnolite" monks, intellectuals, functionaries and militarymen.

now, lon nol is asking the monks and students to stop their protest demonstrations "because a constitution will soon be granted by him (lon nol) to the people." but, since it is made by the fawners of lon nol just to serve the interests of their clan, and once promulgated by lon nol, his government will declare that the part of this "constitution which concerns the exercise by the people of their rights and freedoms is inapplicable in this period of war", then of what value would it be?

so, the farce of the "new constitution" is only a new trickery of the charlatan "republic" of lon nol. sim var clearly pointed out recently in the columns of his own newspaper that his regime is illegal. he wrote in black and white: "we are living in illegality". 20,000 students of phnompenh, have proclaimed on many occasions recently during their repeated protest demonstrations that their "republic" is "illegal", characterized by "the personal power" (of lon nol), imposing "the jungle law" on the people. -sic.

no one could do better than the "thannist" sim var and the "lonnolite" students in exposing the criminal charlatanism of the arch-corrupt "republic" and the anti-popular "constitution" of lon nol-son ngoc thanh.

today, lon nol and ngoc thanh, running dogs of u.s. imperialism -- so called by our people -- are shouting as loud as possible to those under their control that they must rise "again" and take up arms, including "daggers, knives, sabres" -sic- to repulse the "enemy".

the "dog" lon nol is so daring as to compare himself to winston churchill who told the british people during the second world war that he could promise them nothing else than "tears and blood".

the case of lon nol-ngoc thanh is just the opposite of the case of churchill, as black is the opposite of white.

winston churchill defended the independence of his motherland against aggression by hitler germany.

but, lon nol-ngoc thanh have sold out the independence of their country to u.s. imperialism and its president nixon in exchange for the sum of 431 million dollars a year. they have agreed to let khmer citizens and youth die in the service of u.s. neo-colonialism in indochina. this despicable treason of lon nol-ngoc thanh is even implicitly admitted by their own newspapers such as "koh santepheap" and "nokor thom".

therefore, the buddhist monks, youth, intellectuals, functionaries, militarymen and other citizens living in the "republic" of lon nol-ngoc thanh have the urgent duty to rise en masse to overthrow the most cursed traitors, these mortal enemies of our people. since they came to power, they have been capable of doing only one thing, that is, to compel millions of khmers to shed tears and blood unceasingly.

real democracy, real freedom and people's power can be realized only through the application of the political programme of the n.u.f.c. and in the liberated zone governed and administered by the irreproachable people's heroes, in particular, khieu samphan, hou youn and hu nim. the compatriots who live in the zones (temporarily) controlled by the lonnolites and thanhists and desire for the recovery of freedom, democracy and a government really sprung from the people, must hasten to go to the liberated zone or struggle courageously under the glorious banner of the n.u.f.c. in close cooperation with the heroic c.p.n.l.a.f. to sweep away the anti-national regime of lon nol-ngoc thanh and the u.s. neo-colonialists from the sacred land of our motherland.

only the final fall or death of super-traitors lon nol-sirik matak-son ngoc thanh will make it possible for our whole nation and all the khmer families to recover peace and security on the basis of national independence, freedom and democracy.

long live the n.u.f.c. exclamation

long live national liberation exclamation

long live the n.u.f.c. political programme exclamation

down with the charlatan "constitution" of lon nol, running dog of u.s. imperialism exclamation

norodom sihanouk

peking, april 3, 1972

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Head of State Samdech Sihanouk Leaves Peking for Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state of cambodia and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and madame sihanouk left here for pyongyang by special train yesterday on a state visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of kim il sung, head of state and premier of the cabinet of the d.p.r.k.

ieng sary, special envoy of the interior part of cambodia, is accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk on the visit.

samdech sihanouk's party included sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame sarin chhak; general duong sam ol, minister of military equipment and armament, and madame duong sam ol; keat chhon, minister delegate to the prime minister, and madame keat chhon; princess norodom keth kanya; madame pemme peang; madame kou roun; prince sisowath methavi, director of the office of the head of state; ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to the d.p.r.k. (already in pyongyang), and madame ang kim khoan; sien an, cambodian ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam and madame sien an; and madame sar saoroth, chief of the private secretariat of the head of state.

present at the railway station to see the leaving party off were samdech penn nouth, prime minister of the r.g.n.u.c. and chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the n.u.f.c., and madame penn nouth; thiounn mumm, minister of economy and finance; thiounn prasith, minister in charge of the coordination of the efforts of struggle for national liberation; prince norodom yuvaneath; princess norodom roeungsy; van piny, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and madame van piny; and other officials of the r.g.n.u.c. and other members of the n.u.f.c.

present at the railway station were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; yeh chien-ying, vice-chairman of the military commission of the central committee of the communist party of china; li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; keng piao, head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; hsiao ching-kuang, vice-minister of national defence; li chiang, vice-minister of foreign trade; kuo lu, vice-minister of communications; and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, yu li-chun, hsu han-ping, han hsu, tsao ke-chiang, lu wei-chao and sun hao. comrade teng ying-chao went to the guest house to see samdech and madame sihanouk off.

present at the railway station were hyun jun keuk, d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and his wife; yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking, and his wife; sr. col. jang rae hyen, military attache, and his wife; and other officials of the embassy.

chon myong su, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.p.r.k., who had come specially from pyongyang, accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to pyongyang.

accompanying samdech and madame sihanouk to tantung on the border of china were han nien-lung, chinese vice-foreign minister, and his wife wang chen; kang mao-chao, chinese ambassador to cambodia, and his wife yang ling; and ker meas, cambodian ambassador to china.

when samdech and madame sihanouk and the other distinguished cambodian guests stopped over at tientsin yesterday afternoon, they were welcomed and seen off at the railway station by leading members of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee and units of the chinese people's liberation army stationed in tientsin, including hsieh hsueh-kung, liu cheng, wang man-tien, hsu cheng, fei kuo-chu, wang yuan-ho, chao wu-cheng, li jung-kuei, wang chen-tang and wang shu-chen.

when the special train carrying samdech and madame sihanouk passed the border city of tantung today, they were warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the tantung municipal revolutionary committee and p.l.a. units stationed in tantung, including lin yuan-fu, jen kuo-tung, tao kuei-chun, huo hsiu-chung, hou chen, chang tzu-an, li fei, ma hai-chen and wang teh-ho, as well as over three thousand people. after a brief rest at the railway station, samdech and madame sihanouk, special envoy ieng sary and the other distinguished cambodian guests set out for pyongyang amid cheers and the beating of drums and gongs. ang kim khoan, cambodian ambassador to korea, and li in chun, director of the bureau of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs of korea, who had come specially to tantung, accompanied samdech and madame sihanouk to pyongyang.

CHINA AND CANADA

Friendship Matches Held in Montreal between Chinese and Canadian Table Tennis Players

(NCNA-English Ottawa, Apr. 4, 1972)

the second friendship matches between chinese and canadian table tennis players were held in canada's largest city montreal yesterday evening following their matches in ottawa on march 31.

more than 1,300 people watched the matches. the gymnastic hall of loyola college, where the matches were held, was permeated with a friendly atmosphere. when the chinese and canadian players filed into the arena, the hall was resounded with a rousing ovation and the band struck up the national anthems of the two countries.

seven friendship matches were played. this was followed by a match of mixed doubles with a chinese and a canadian player on each side. then the chinese players held exhibition matches. all the performances drew

warm applause from the stand. at the end of the matches, more than 100 spectators came up to warmly shake hands with the chinese players and asked for autographs..

among the spectators were a. barran, president of the canadian table tennis association (ctta), mrs. jose tomkins, acting executive director of ctta, and j. hunnius, president of loyola college.

also present was hsu chung-fu, counsellor of the chinese embassy in canada.

the chinese table tennis delegation arrived in montreal from ottawa on april 2 for a friendly visit. on that afternoon, they attended the finals of canada's first national junior table tennis championship held at chateauguay near montreal. there they played exhibition matches and exchanged experiences with canadian players. the mayors of chateauguay and the chateauguay centre gave a dinner party on the evening of april 2 and the mayor of montreal gave a luncheon party yesterday in honour of the chinese delegation.

CHINA AND EGYPT

Director of Chinese Pavilion at Cairo International Fair Returns to Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

wang ke-chung, director of the chinese pavilion at the 1972 cairo international fair, returned here by air yesterday.

greeting him at the airport were li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of organizations concerned, including cheng hua-min and chen hung-nien.

present were ibrahim mohamed omar, commercial counsellor, and abu bakr mansour, third secretary, of the egyptian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND FRANCE

China International Trade Promotion Council Delegation Leaves Peking for Paris Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

a delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade led by teng kuo-chun left here by air today to attend the 1972 paris exhibition of electronic elements.

it was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the council, and leading members of organizations concerned.

robert sanson, commercial counsellor of the french embassy in peking, was present at the airport.

CHINA AND HUNGARY

Hungarian Ambassador Gives Reception in Peking to Mark Hungarian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

godor ferenc, ambassador of the people's republic of hungary to china, gave a reception here this afternoon to celebrate the 27th anniversary of the liberation of hungary.

present on the occasion were kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and leading members of chinese departments concerned, including pai hsiang-kuo, chiao kuan-hua, ting hsi-lin, chang hsien-yueh, ting kuo-yu and chai cheng-wen.

present were diplomatic envoys of various countries to china.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Ambassador to Iran Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Teheran, Apr. 4, 1972)

chen hsin-jen, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to iran, presented his credentials to mohammad reza pahlavi, the shananshah of iran, at the niyavaran palace here today.

the shah had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador after receiving his credentials.

present on the occasion were abbas ali khalatbari, minister bf foreign affairs of iran, and issa malek, chief of protocol of the foreign ministry.

counsellor wang ching-jung, commercial counsellor pi yi-ming and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on march 17. he met foreign minister abbas ali khalatbari on march 20 and they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Calligraphy Exhibition on Chairman Mao's Poems Opens in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

a calligraphy exhibition on chairman mao's poems opened in tokyo today under the joint sponsorship by the japan-china cultural exchange association, the japan calligraphy cultural fecderation and the japan calligraphy federation, according to a tokyo report.

the exhibition is held to mark the 30th anniversary of the publication of chairman mao's "talks at the yenan forum on literature and art". various styles of calligraphy on chairman mao's poems by 57 japanese calligraphers are on display.

present at the opening ceremony were more than 100 people including kenzo nakajima, director general of the japan-china cultural exchange association, kinkazu saionji, ton shiraishi and torao miyakawa, its standing directors, and norio shirato, its secretary general; teiji nagiwara, executive director of the japan association for the promotion of international trade; umekichi nakamura, diet member of the liberal democratic party; calligraphers and japanese friends of various circles.

chao tzu-jui, staff member of the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office, also attended on invitation.

kenzo nakajima and noted japanese calligrapher otei kaneko addressed the opening ceremony. they expressed the belief that the exhibition will further promote cultural exchange between japan and china and friendship between the two peoples.

after the opening ceremony, many visitors made their rounds of the exhibition.

after its close in tokyo on april 9, the exhibition is scheduled to be held in osaka, nagoya, sendai and okinawa.

CHINA AND LAOS

Prince Souvanna Phouma Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

lao prime minister prince souvanna phouma sent a message to premier chou en-lai on march 31, expressing most sincere condolences on the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

his excellency chou en-lai
premier of the chinese government

peking

on behalf of the royal government of laos, i extend to your excellency my most sincere condolences on the occasion of the death of his excellency vice-premier hsieh fu-chih.

(signed) prince souvanna phouma
prime minister
vientiane, march 31, 1972

CHINA AND MALTA

Premier Chou En-lai, Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Continue Talks with Prime Minister Mintoff and Maltese Government Government He Leads

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

premier chou en-lai and vice-premier li hsien-nien this afternoon continued to hold talks with maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and the government delegation he is leading.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

taking part in the talks were members of the maltese government delegation lorry sant, minister of public building and works; dr. edgar mizzi, crown advocate general; joseph forace, maltese high commissioner in australia; and joe camilleri, private secretary to the prime minister and secretary to the cabinet.

taking part in the talks on the chinese side were chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members and staff members of the departments concerned wang tung, ho kung-kai, chang wen-cheng, chu chuan-hsien, yu chun, chi chao-chu, li chiao and lien cheng-pao.

Maltese Government Delegation Visits Peking No. 2 Cotton Mill

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and the government delegation he is leading visited the peking no. 2 cotton mill this morning in the company of chinese vice-premier li hsien-nien. they were warmly welcomed by the workers.

the workers and the people of china and malta have sympathized with and supported each other in their struggle against imperialism and colonialism. when prime minister mintoff and the other maltese guests arrived at the mill, hundreds of workers waiting at the entrance beat drums and gongs, waved bouquets and shouted slogans to express the chinese people's friendly feelings for the distinguished maltese guests.

yen kuang, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of the mill, gave the distinguished guests an account of the mill's production and construction. prime minister mintoff and the other guests visited the cotton clearing, weaving and spinning workshops, workers' families, a canteen and a kindergarten. he cordially shook hands with chinese

workers, chatted with them and asked them about their production and life. the workers said they would learn from the maltese workers and expressed their determination to do their work well so as to contribute their share to the cause of supporting the people of the world in their just struggle.

Maltese Government Delegation Attends Modern Revolutionary Ballet

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and all members of the government delegation he is leading this evening saw a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women", which was sponsored by the chinese foreign ministry in their honour.

accompanying the distinguished maltese guests in attending the performance were chou en-lai, premier of the state council; wu teh, head of the cultural group under the state council and acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; chiao kuan-hua, vice-foreign minister; han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned liu ching-tang, wang tung, ho kung-kai, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

when prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests entered the theatre, all people present greeted them with a standing ovation. the performance, presented by the china dance drama troupe, won the applause of the audience.

when the performance was over, a slogan appeared on the backdrop, reading "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests went on stage to congratulate the dancers on their success. they shook hands with them cordially and presented them with a basket of flowers.

this morning, prime minister mintoff and his party toured the great wall and a ming tomb in the company of foreign minister chi peng-fei.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Comrades Li Hsien-nien, Yang Li-kung Meet DPRK Delegation of Fisheries

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

Li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, and yang li-kung, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with all members of the korean delegation of fisheries led by kang son bin, vice-minister of fisheries of the democratic people's republic of korea.

present on the occasion were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and choi bong chol, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking.

present were tiao ping-chang, a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned tsao ke-chiang, pao kuang-tsung and li yung-kai.

Mutual-Aid and Cooperation Agreement on Fisheries Signed in Peking between Chinese and Korean Governments

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

a mutual-aid and cooperation agreement on fisheries was signed here today between the government of the people's republic o china and the government of the democratic people's republic of korea.

vice-premier li hsien-nien attended the signing ceremony.

the agreement was signed on behalf of the respective governments by tiao ping-chang, leader of the chinese delegation of fisheries and a leading member of the ministry of agriculture and forestry, and kang son bin, leader of the d.p.r.k. delegation of fisheries and vice-minister of fisheries.

present at the signing ceremony were also:

hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china; o in bom, deputy leader of the korean delegation, and all members of the delegation; and choi bong chol, first secretary of the korean embassy in peking; and

yang li-kung, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; tsao ke-chiang, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry; pao kuang-tsung and li yung-kai, deputy leaders of the chinese delegation, and all members of the delegation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Leaves Peking on Visits to Pakistan, Kuwait, Iraq, Syria, Iran

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

a chinese table tennis team left here by air today on friendship visits to pakistan, kuwait, iraq, syria and iran. leader of the team is wang fu-yung, a leading member of the peking physical culture and sports commission and the peking table tennis association, and deputy leaders are tai yung-chin, secretary of the peking table tennis association, and chao chi-hsin, secretary of the all-china sports federation.

the table tennis team comprises eleven men and women coaches and players. they are liang li-chen, woman coach and player; women players li hsiu-lin, wang ying-ying, liu shih-hsu and chang chiu-hua; hu hsu-hsien, man coach; and men players tsai yen-tung, wang ta-yung, tien shu-yuan, liu fen-ping and li hsiao-tung.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of departments concerned, including yao hsiao-cheng, yu pu-hsueh, liu feng, ku chih, lin chien and chou chueh, and more than 100 sportsmen of various events.

present were youssef shakra, syrian ambassador to china; nazar mahmoud adib, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iraqi embassy in peking; a. nayernouri, charge d'affaires ad interim of the iranian embassy in peking; and anwar kemal, third secretary of the pakistan embassy in peking.

CHINA AND RWANDA

Government Delegation of Rwanda Leaves Shanghai for Home

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Apr. 4, 1972)

the government delegation of the republic of rwanda led by pierre damien nkezabera, minister of agriculture and livestock, left shanghai for home by air today at the end of its friendly visit to china.

the delegation was given a warm send-off at the airport by chou chun-lin, vice-chairman, and chang yi-ai and chang ching-piao, standing committee members, of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, other leading members of organizations concerned, as well as more than one thousand shanghai people.

present were sha feng, chinese minister of agriculture and forestry, and chang shu, deputy director of the west asian and african affairs department of the foreign

ministry, who had accompanied the delegation on its visit to shanghai.

shanghai airport was today permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people of china and rwanda. when the distinguished guests bade farewell to the well-wishers, the crowds waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, sang and danced amid the beating of drums and gongs, and shouted: "long live the friendship between the people of china and rwanda exclamation" "long live the great unity of the people of asia and africa exclamation" and "long live the great unity of the people of the world exclamation" minister nkezabera kept waving back in acknowledgement.

during its stay in shanghai, the delegation visited the shanghai industrial exhibition and the machiao people's commune and was warmly welcomed by the people there.

CHINA AND SOUTH VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Hails Fresh Victory of South Vietnamese Army and People

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

the "people's daily" today carries a commentator's article entitled "warmly hail the fresh victory of the south vietnamese armed forces and people". the article reads:

the south viet nam people's liberation armed forces, demolished many puppet army bases in a fierce offensive mounted in the quang tri-thua thien area in the past few days and killed, wounded or captured many enemy troops. the chinese people warmly hail this shining victory newly won by the south vietnamese armed forces and people.

this offensive of the south vietnamese armed forces and people has fully demonstrated the dauntless revolutionary spirit of their firm resolve to fight and win and the mighty power of people's war. concentrating a superior force, charging forward valiantly in battle and mounting successive attacks, the south vietnamese people's armed forces have overrun the strongholds of puppet troops in the quang tri-thua thien area and annihilated large batches of enemy effectives. this is a heavy blow to the "vietnamization" programme pursued by u.s. imperialism. this victory has made a new contribution to the three indochinese peoples' joint struggle against u.s. aggression and for nati nal salvation.

at present, the panic-stricken saigon puppet clique is rushing more reinforcements there while u.s. imperialism has called out aircraft and mustered warships in the last few days in a vain attempt to check the fierce

offensive of the patriotic armed forces and people of viet nam. u.s. officials in washington even asserted that the united states would "leave open a course of action" to "meet a deteriorating military situation", threatening the vietnamese people openly. however, no matter how frenziedly u.s. imperialism may struggle, it can by no means save the u.s. aggressors and the saigon puppet clique from their doomed defeat. facts in the past few years have proved that any desperate struggle and counter-attack conducted by u.s. imperialism and its lackeys on the viet nam battlefield can only arouse the vietnamese people to more resolute resistance and bring more disastrous failure upon themselves.

the chinese people have always regarded the vietnamese people's struggle as their own struggle and the vietnamese people's victory as their own victory. it is the bounden proletarian internationalist duty of the chinese people to give full support to the vietnamese people in their struggle against u.s. aggression and for national salvation. so long as the vietnamese people fight to the end, the chinese people will support them to the end. we are firmly convinced that persevering in fighting and continuing to advance, the vietnamese people will surely win bigger new victory in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Industrial Management Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

the swedish industrial management delegation headed by kurt-allan belfrage, chairman of the general export association of sweden, left here for home by air today after taking part in the inauguration ceremony of the swedish industrial exhibition and visiting peking at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

it was seen off at the airport by li yung-ting, vice-chairman of the host organization, and leading members of other organizations concerned including cheng chi-hsien, han fang-yu, chang yu-pin and shen tien-chun.

arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, and his wife were present at the airport.

Swedish Government Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

the swedish government delegation led by kjell-olof feldt, minister of commerce, left here for home by air today after a friendly visit to china. the swedish minister of commerce had presided over the opening ceremony of the swedish industrial exhibition in peking.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and chou hua-min, vice-minister, of foreign trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including wu fan-wu, wang wen-lin, sun so-chang and yang yang.

also present were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife, and officials of the swedish embassy in peking.

Swedish Paediatrician Professor Olof Mellender Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

swedish professor olof mellender, a paediatrician, wounded up his visit here and left by air today on a tour of southern china before leaving for home.

seeing him off at the airport were leading members of chinese department concerned and representatives of medical circles, including hsu shou-jen and cheng hsu-hsi.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meets Deputy Department Director General of Turkish Foreign Ministry

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

vice-foreign minister han nien-lung today met and had a friendly talk with nejat aydin, deputy director general of the department of planning of the foreign ministry of the republic of turkey, and two other turkish guests, who had come for the establishment of the turkish embassy here.

the turkish guests arrived in peking on march 28, and left here for home by train this evening.

CHINA AND UN

Chinese Delegation to Third UN Conference on Trade and Development Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

a delegation of the people's republic of china to the approaching third united nations conference on trade and development left here by air today for santiago, capital of chile, via paris.

the leaving party of 29 people include chou hua-min, leader of the delegation and vice-minister of foreign trade; lin ping, deputy leader of the delegation and chinese ambassador to chile (already in chile); representatives chang chien-hua (already in chile), lin chi-hsin, yen chia-hua, shao yi-li, hsueh na and shan yi; and advisers, secretaries, interpreters and staff members; and an accompanying correspondent.

tang ming-chao who is going to work in the united nations, and lin fang, head of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the military staff committee of the u.n., left for new york via paris by the same plane.

seeing them off at the airport were more than one hundred people, including li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of foreign affairs; chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and leading members of departments concerned ma yao-chi, chiao pei-hsin, jen yun-chung, shen chien, feng hsuan, chang hsiang-shan, wu piao, liu pao-liang, hsu yi-min, chen chien-wu, chang cheng-teh, wang jun-sheng, wang wen-lin, tsao yen-hsing, pai chun-ching, pi chi-lung, ling ching, wang hai-jung, chen teh-ho, kung pu-sheng, tu yung-hsi, chiang pei-yen, chu chien-pai, wang pin, hsi yeh-sheng, chao li-hsiang, sai tzu-shuang, liu chi-tsai, wang chien-hua, wang yao-ting, shen lien-chun, chang ting-yu, liu shu, liu hsiao-tao, liu ko, tien kuang-tao, chao yuan, sun so-chang, sung kuo-hua, wang wei-tsai, chang hsi-hsien and hou po; and staff members of departments concerned.

also present were sergio silva p., charge d'affaires ad interim, and other diplomatic officials, of the chilean embassy in peking.

CHINA AND US

Friendship Delegation of US "Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars" Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 4, 1972)

a friendship delegation to china of the u.s. "committee of concerned asian scholars" arrived here by train yesterday at the invitation of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

greeting the delegation at the railway station were leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including yueh tai-heng, hsing jen-hsien, hsu chung-ching, hsi chen-huan, and ling shou-hsien.

before their arrival here, the american guests in separate groups visited kwangchow, shanghai, wuhsi, tsinan, tientsin, tangshan, changsha, shaoshan, wuhan, chengchow, linhsien county, shenyang, fushun, anshan, and shashihyu production brigade in hopei province. they were welcomed and hospitably received by the local people.

American Medical Writer Leaves Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

american medical writer charles flato wound up a visit here and left by train today to visit southern china before going home.

the guest was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned and representatives of medical circles in the chinese capital, including hsu shou-jen and chang wei-hsun.

hsieh hua, leading member of the chinese medical association, hosted a dinner in honour of mr. charles flato during his stay in peking.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Ministry of Public Health Presents Smallpox Vaccines to Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 5, 1972)

the chinese ministry of public health has decided to present yugoslavia with 3,500,000 doses of smallpox vaccines. the first consignment of the vaccines was on its way to yugoslavia today.

of late, smallpox has reportedly run rampant in some regions in the socialist federal republic of yugoslavia.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 19, 1972 No. 5116

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* NATIONAL *
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PLA TRAINING

Promote Military Democracy and Raise Army Units' Fighting Strength

- The Chouch'iao [Pontoon] Company of a certain unit of the PLA Wuhan Command follows the traditional method of military training

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 6, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Wuhan, April 5, 1972) In military training, the Party branch of the Chouch'iao Company of a certain unit under the PLA Wuhan Command arouses the masses to the full in energetically promoting military democracy. The traditional soldier-training practice of "officers teaching soldiers, soldiers teaching officers and soldiers teaching one another" is followed. Splendid results are achieved. The fighting power of the company is increased.

During the war of liberation, Chouch'iao Company participated in the battle to defend Yenan. In the long period of the revolutionary war, the Party branch of this company acting in line with Chairman Mao's directive fully aroused the masses in promoting political democracy, economic democracy and military democracy and accomplished various fighting tasks with flying colors. After the nationwide liberation, Chouch'iao Company all along carried on and developed our military democratic traditions. Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Party Central Committee, members of the company have, in conjunction with study of the line and preaching of traditions, criticized the crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers who advocated the idea of "heroes make history," peddled the idealist concept of history and wrecked our army's democratic traditions. Further raised was the consciousness in putting faith in and reliance on the masses and

developing our army's democratic traditions. In executing various tasks and carrying out military training, the company is mindful of arousing the masses to the full in conducting discussions and pooling the wisdom and energy of all in an effort toward victory.

Once, in an exercise in setting up a bridge in the swift currents of the Yellow River Chouch'iao Company found itself in the grip of a strong side current. With the floating bridge pulled back and forth aboard two steam boats, it was a futile effort all the while to get around the current. At that moment, the political instructor who worked with the group immediately called a democratic meeting aboard and aroused the cadres and fighters to think out ways and means. Everyone made a careful analysis of the causes of the failure and at last came up with a proper solution. The bridge-building task was accomplished in triumph.

On another occasion, a field camping exercise brought the unit to the banks of the Huai River. Here Chouch'iao Company was urged by the upper levels to set up a bridge. The riverside is a 500-odd-meter wide stretch of sandy beach which rendered the passage of vehicles loaded with bridge-building equipment difficult. The Party branch immediately called an on-the-spot meeting of the Party branch and then went deep into the midst of platoons and squads to call democratic meetings of various types to join the fighters in studying a way to overcome the difficulties. The fighters put forward many concrete programs. The Party branch pooled mass wisdom and led the cadres and fighters of the whole company in fighting a brave battle all night in the teeth of bone-chilling wind. At last, the bridge-building task was fulfilled ahead of time.

In promoting military democracy, the Party branch of this company pays particular attention to giving full play to every comrade's particular skills. Whether cadres or fighters, those who are competent are made teachers, and everyone helps and learns from one another. The automobile platoon of the company was at first new to the business of setting up a bridge. The Party branch sent over the head of the No. 2 squad relatively skilled in bridge building to help the automobile platoon undergo bridge-building training. Chang Ch'ing-liang, commander of the automobile platoon, did not know how to organize his men. He took the initiative in learning from the head of the No. 2 squad. He raised his ability to direct the setting up of bridges.

When first learning how to operate a steam boat, a steam boat operator felt the requisite skill highly complicated and difficult to master and developed the sentiment of shrinking from difficulties. Skilled fighters took the initiative to help him out and imparted proper skills to him bit by bit.

In promoting military democracy, the Party branch of Chouch'iao Company also makes a point of summing up and popularizing valuable training experience among the masses as a spur to further efforts in the proper handling of military training for the company.

Once, the company was staging an exercise that called for hurried crossing over a river when the fighters of the No. 1 squad suggested in the light of actual war needs that steam boats used for dragging the floating bridge be replaced with rafts manned by punters. The deputy company commander who had worked with the group adopted this suggestion, and personally led all in rowing small boats to train in the swift currents of the Yellow River to gain experience. This useful experience was summed up. The Party branch of the company promptly popularized the experience of the No. 1 squad as a goad to the military training of the whole company. A citation was won from the higher levels.

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LINE EDUCATION

Let Line Education Run Through the Various Work of Struggle-Criticism-Transformation

- The Party committee of Sanchiang commune in Tsengch'eng hsien carries out line education in relation to the ideological reality of the cadres and masses and raises their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 5, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Canton, April 4, 1972) In close relation to the ideological reality of the cadres and the masses, the Party committee of Sanchiang commune in Tsengch'eng hsien, Kwangtung Province, conducts line education through various kinds of work of struggle-criticism-transformation, raises their awareness of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, and further develops the excellent situation in revolution and production. Last year, production of rice in this commune topped the highest historical level, and there was also a greater development in forestry, animal husbandry and fishing. Since the beginning of this year, in arranging the planting area for grain and various economic products, the state plan has once again been implemented in an all-round manner.

The method of conducting line education through all kinds of work of struggle-criticism-transformation adopted by the Party committee of Sanchiang commune was put into effect after the summing up of the experience of the Party branch of Ch'iaot'ou production brigade in carrying out line education.

During the criticize revisionism and rectification movement, the Party branch of Ch'iaot'ou production brigade discovered that some of its committee members, after having obtained some results in work had become arrogant and complacent, and that affected unity among the committee members in the Party branch. The Party branch thereupon assembled the committee members whose views differed and asked them to express their views, so as to achieve unity in thinking, strengthen unification and do work well. However, some of the people in expressing their view paid no attention to politics, but kept arguing over non-principle matters. Consequently the differences between them still could not be resolved.

The Party branch of the production brigade was of the opinion that the appearance of this condition was in the main due to the fact that when solving the problem the basic cause forming the barrier among the cadres had not been grasped, and when grasping the education in line, the committee members of the Party branch had not been led, proceeding from the objective of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, to recognize the importance of the question of unity. Therefore, the Party branch, focussing attention on the question of strengthening unity, held a study class, organized everybody to study seriously the line of unity for victory of the Party's "9th Congress,"

criticized and repudiated the sinister plan of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers in sabotaging Party unity and their endeavor to restore capitalism. By means of the study and the revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, the line awareness of the committee members of the Party branch was raised.

Proceeding from the objective of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, members of the Party branch guarded against arrogance, got rid of complacency, carried out more self-criticism individually, developed active ideological struggle against words and actions in contravention of Chairman Mao's proletarian line and policies, and criticized and repudiated various non-proletarian ideas. Consequently, a new unity was achieved on the basis of the principle of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought.

From the practice of the Ch'iaot'ou production brigade, the Party committee of Sanchiang commune realizes that to carry out education in ideology and political line in relation to the ideological reality of the cadres and commune members and in conjunction with various work reality of the struggle-criticism-transformation is a fine method for normalizing and deepening continuously the education in line. Therefore it conscientiously sums up and popularizes the experience of Ch'iaot'ou production brigade.

For some time last year, under the excellent situation, the thought of peace was engendered among some of the cadres of the commune and production brigades belonging to Sanchiang commune, and that affected the in-depth development of the struggle against the enemies. In the light of this condition, the Party committee of the commune while organizing the cadres of the commune and production brigades to study seriously the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, popularized at the same time the experience of Yüankuang production brigade in fighting against the enemy.

Yüankuang production brigade was formerly a backward production brigade, but after the "one-strike, three-oppose movement" there appeared a new atmosphere in revolution and production. At that time the careless thought of peace began to appear among some people, "that they could now work in peace and quiet and devote themselves to production." Consequently the class enemies took advantage of the opportunity to carry out their sabotage work. When the Party branch of the production brigade discovered this problem, it promptly organized the cadres and commune members, and with reference to the actual struggle, studied over again the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism, developed a revolutionary great criticism and repudiation penetratingly, enabled everybody to raise higher their awareness of the class struggle and hit out at the class enemy.

The popularization of the experience of Yüankang production brigade strengthened the concept of class struggle among the cadres and commune members in the whole commune. In the Shangt'ang production team was an unreformed rich peasant element who used the so-called "clan relationship" to confuse class distinction in the countryside and employed the method of

giving dinners and buying drinks to befriend and corrupt the cadres. Some of the cadres thought that to accept a slight favor was nothing. Later, when they studied the experience of Yüankang production brigade, they carried out an education on class and line struggle in the whole brigade, caused everyone to brush the dust from their eyes and exposed the plot of the rich peasant element.

Last spring the Party committee of the commune was vigorously grasping the implementation of various economic policies of the Party for the countryside, but some of the production brigades were still unable to implement the policies correctly and that affected the further development of collective economy. The Party committee of the commune decided, proceeding from line education, to raise the awareness of the cadres of the commune and the production brigades in implementing Party policies. Therefore it conducted many study classes, organized the cadres to study over again Chairman Mao's teaching "Policy and tactics are the life of the Party," summed up the positve and negative aspects of experience and enabled everybody to realize that the policies of the Party are concrete manifestation of the Party's line.

Leading members of the Party committee of the commune also went personally to the points to sum up experience in the implementation of policies, helped the basic level cadres to analyze and solve problems appearing in the implementation of problems and enabled the various economic policies of the Party for the countryside to be implemented. In the summer harvesting and distribution last year, some of the cadres of T'uchiang production brigade proposed selling a bit more to the state and retaining a bit more for the collective and overlooked the side that under the condition of production increase a suitable adjustment should be made in raising the standard of distribution to the commune members. In the light of this condition, the Party branch of the production brigade organized everybody to study Chairman Mao's teaching "The interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual, to these we must pay attention," and on the basis of paying attention to the interests of the three properly carried out the work of distribution, and by so doing, further mobilized the socialist activism of the commune members.

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NEW CADRES

Help New Cadres Raise Line Awareness and Improve Ability

- The CCP Shaoyang hsien committee looks upon the training of new cadres as a matter of utmost importance to grasp

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 5, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Changsha, April 4, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's great teaching "If our Party does not have a great many new cadres working in unity and cooperation with the old cadres, our cause will come to a stop," the CCP Shaoyang hsien committee, Hunan Province, enthusiastically trains and educates new cadres, and both the new and the old cadres in the whole hsien, united as one, are struggling together and continuing to develop the excellent situation in revolution and production.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, a large number of new cadres of Shaoyang hsien who were through tempering in the three great revolutionary struggles have taken up leadership work in Party organizations and revolutionary committees at various levels. They and the old cadres are learning from one another, struggling in unity and actively playing their parts in various lines of work. In order to help these new cadres raise their political awareness and improve their ability, the hsien Party committee has requested Party organizations at various levels in the whole hsien to look upon the training of new cadres as a matter of the utmost importance to grasp, and succeeded in regularly carrying out plans, inspection and summing up, so as to enable them to grow up strongly in the three great revolutionary movements.

Teaching new cadres to implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and policies conscientiously is a problem of the first importance for the CCP Shaoyang hsien committee in the work of educating and training new cadres. Last year, when spring planting and production had just begun, the newly elected leader of the production brigade of Huangt'ang commune was unable to deal correctly with the relationship between the development of grain production and diversified economy, and that caused the failure of the state target for planting to be fulfilled in an overall manner. One of the deputy secretaries of the hsien Party committee went to this production brigade to acquaint himself with the condition, looked up this new cadre in time for a talk, helped him with the study of the Party's line and policies, and introduced to him the lesson of his own experience.

Before the great cultural revolution when this deputy secretary went to the selected spot of a commune to settle down, because of the fact that he had not helped this commune in dealing correctly with the relationship between food grain production and diversified economy, production in the commune was affected. During the great cultural revolution movement, he went to a spot in another commune to settle down, helped this commune to implement in a conscientious manner Chairman Mao's policy "Taking food

grains as the key link to insure all-round development," and while energetically developing grain production also actively developed diversified economy at the same time. Consequently this commune reaped an all-round bumper harvest in agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishing, and rapidly changed its backward physiognomy.

The positive and negative aspects of the experience of this deputy secretary of the hsien Party committee enabled the newly elected leader of the production team to be deeply educated and he further realized the importance of implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy. He therefore quickly revised his original plan, actively led the commune members in carrying out land reclamation in spite of the severe cold, and while insuring the planting of cereals also energetically enlarged at the same time the acreage for economic crops and implemented solidly the policy of "Taking food grains as the key link to insure all-round development."

One of the cadres of a production team of Chiukungch'iao commune, after having been elected a member of the hsien Party committee, was not as persevering in productive labor as before. When a standing committee member of the hsien Party committee, who went to a point in this commune to settle down, discovered this condition, he on the one hand voluntarily went to this production team to set the pace in taking part in manual labor, and set an example by his own action. On the other hand he studied together with this member of the hsien Party committee Chairman Mao's teachings and helped him to deal correctly with the relation between manual labor and official work. Having raised his understanding, this member of the hsien Party committee thought up ways to eke out more time for taking part in collective productive labor, forged close ties with the masses, and was favorably commented upon by the poor and lower-middle peasants.

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POLITICAL LINE AND AGRICULTURE

Adhere to the Materialist Line and Win Freedom from Nature

- A bit of understanding from a study of "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism"

by

Liu K'un (刘坤), secretary of the Party committee of P'i hsien, Kiangsu Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 2, 1972)

In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, "Read and study conscientiously and master Marxism-Leninism," I studied Lenin's brilliant work, "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" and Chairman Mao's relevant writings, applied revolutionary theory as a guide to work, and triumphantly won the battle for transforming dry land into paddy fields and got rewarded with some fruitful results. Practice has made me understand deeply that only by faithfully and truthfully upholding the materialist theory of reflection in seeking an understanding of nature and a grasp of objective laws and actively transforming nature can we win freedom from nature.

In the autumn of 1970, our hsien whipped up a new upsurge in a mass campaign to learn from Tachai in agriculture. To bring about a speedy change in the features of P'i hsien, the whole hsien launched a vigorous effort in transforming dry land into paddy fields. The plan was to convert 900,000 mow of farmland into rice fields. But at the crucial moment of sowing paddies for summer seedlings and transplanting seedlings for spring rice crops, some difficulties were encountered. The problem of the area to be converted into rice field was then a subject of dispute in the hsien Party committee. Some comrades held that P'i hsien, low-lying and abounding in creeks and water resources, was fit for rice-growing, and therefore called for a wide converted area. Some other comrades opined that with a poor foundation to start with and a relatively large host of existing difficulties to contend with, conditions for rice-growing were less than ripe, and so proposed a small converted area. Neither side yielded ground.

I had then just arrived at P'i hsien. I was new to local conditions. Nor was I well acquainted with things agricultural. I could not make up my mind. I had a talk with the comrades of the agricultural, hydro-electric and other relevant departments and those who knew a thing or two. Facts were set forth, data checked, and subjective and objective conditions analyzed. P'i hsien has over ten large and medium-sized river channels and two big lakes. In the past, rice was grown here experimentally. Due to interference from renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the effort was not exerted all the time in an overall manner. Through converting farmland experimentally and in a small way in the recent past few years, a bit of experience was

accumulated for converting wide areas into rice fields. Two years ago, irrigation facilities involving 45,000,000 cubic meters of earthwork were set up and 227 electric-operated irrigation stations newly built. The task calling for a chain of linked-up irrigation projects was basically accomplished. In the light of these favorable conditions, I had an initial idea of things. I considered it possible to seek large-scale conversion and a wide converted area. But some comrades checked about water resources, electrical supplies, labor power and time required and yet could not rule out a large host of difficulties envisaged no matter how they did their figuring. How large was the area to be put under rice after all? Opinions were not unified. What kind of a problem was this? I turned it over in my mind repeatedly.

Lenin said in his teaching, "The idea of living and practice should be the first and fundamental point of epistemology."

Chairman Mao teaches us, "You can't solve a problem? Well, get down and investigate the present facts and its past history! When you have investigated the problem thoroughly, you will know how to solve it. Conclusions invariably come after investigation, and not before."

After studying Lenin's and Chairman Mao's writings, I realized that by just listening to general reports, checking data and laying hold of superficial phenomena and making a hasty conclusion, we cannot get at the essence of a problem. To grasp the objective laws of things, we must make penetrating investigations and studies and reverently learn from the masses. Therefore, I and other comrades of the standing committee headed separately for different areas to check up on terrain, water resources, irrigation projects and the history of agricultural development. A further understanding was acquired of P'i hsien's natural conditions and the masses' urgent demand for conversion of dry land into rice fields. Several communes and brigades of different types were also made the focus of an investigation.

I reached Tushan commune of the Hsintao area to find the poor and lower-middle peasants' enthusiasm for a switch to rice-growing running very high. Of the 10,000 mow of cultivable area in the whole hsien, formerly made up mostly of saline and alkaline tracts, over 8,000 mow were converted into rice fields last year. For lack of water sources, the peasants fought day and night. They dug ponds and sank wells and excavated ditches to conduct water. By adopting every means, they assured the fulfillment of the rice-growing plan. Why should the masses display such ebullient enthusiasm for a switch-over to rice-growing? I called several forums and visited many cadres and people. They told about the line struggle in a switch-over to rice-growing: In the past, the masses here had put several mow of farmland under rice. But due to lack of experience, output was low and the cost high. The leadership then wavered ideologically. This was coupled with the right-leaning conservative thinking energetically spread by those under the influence of renegade, hidden traitor and scab Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. As a result, the experiment was called off.

The year before last, the whole commune enthusiastically launched a mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. The broad masses of cadres and people showed a marked increase in their consciousness of class struggle, line struggle and continuous revolution. They were determined to get more rice for the revolution in support of the motherland's socialist construction. On their own resources, they built two electric-operated irrigation stations with over 3,000 mow newly put under rice. A bumper harvest was scored. Average per-mow yield reached over 600 catties. There were also plots that gave a per-mow yield of 1,200 catties. The target for grain in the "National Program for Agricultural Development" was surpassed at one stroke.

Why was it that this commune failed in the effort involving a few mow of rice in the past and yet was able to triumphantly grow 3,000 mow of rice in the year before last? With deep understanding acquired, the poor and lower-middle peasants said, "With the line correct, we can make a good job of turning dry fields into rice fields and wrest a bumper harvest in agriculture." The poor and lower-middle peasants' opinion gave me great enlightenment. I came to realize that converting dry land into paddy fields is not just a farming reform but also a profound ideological revolution that is linked with a heated struggle between two lines and two ways of thinking. Therefore, the hsien Party committee held in time a study class and combined open-door rectification with revolutionary mass criticism. Everyone raised his consciousness of class struggle and line struggle and unified thinking. The plan for a switch-over to rice was further consolidated.

The two investigations about consolidation of the plan to convert dry land into paddy fields gave me profound education. Lenin pointed out, "Should it be from matter to perception and thinking or vice versa? Engels is for the first line, i.e., the materialist line. Mach is for the second line, i.e., the idealist line." In our practical work, we must take note at all times that we are either following the materialist line or the idealist line. Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers vigorously advocated idealist transcendentalism and were against the practice of investigation and study. In compliance with Chairman Mao's teaching, we must consciously adhere to the materialist theory of reflection and penetrate into the world of reality and the midst of the masses to make serious investigations and studies, and let the objective things in actual existence decide our thinking, opinions, methods and plans. Only in this way can we carry out very properly Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and win freedom from nature.

The formulation of a rice-growing plan after an investigation did not amount to a conclusion of the matter. Lenin pointed out, "From the materialists' point of view, 'success' in human practice points to the compatibility between our presentation and the objective character of things perceived by us." Chairman Mao pointed out, "The active function of knowledge manifests itself not only in the active leap from perceptual to rational knowledge, but--and this is more important--it must manifest itself in the leap from rational knowledge to revolutionary practice." In the light of the great teachers' teachings, we came to realize that whether our

rice-growing plan was entirely correct must be put to the test of practice; whether this plan could be realized or not must be determined by how people put their subjective activism into practice.

Just when rice seedlings were being transplanted in an all-round way, no rain fell for over 40 days. Many rivers dried up. The electric-operated irrigation stations found no water that could be pumped out. In the face of difficulties, the great majority of communes and brigades energetically plunged into the anti-drought battle to rush through transplanting. But the cadres of some communes and brigades developed the sentiment of shrinking from difficulties. Rice transplanting went on at a very slow pace. The season passed us by inexorably. To miss it was to suffer a cut in production. I was seized with great anxiety. I tried to seek a wider planted area and a quicker work tempo. We found that Hokou commune had transplanted its rice seedlings at a relatively quick pace. We hurried to sum up and popularize its experience. This produced a certain stimulating effect. But some commune and brigade cadres stressed that Hokou was a rice-growing area adequately provided with water resources and well-favored by natural conditions and was not to be taken as a pattern to be followed. So rice transplanting still progressed very slowly.

Where lay the problem after all? I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "People's social existence decides their thinking. The correct ideas representing the advanced class once grasped by the masses will become a source of material strength in transforming society and the world." I realized that some communes and brigades had failed to get rice-growing off to a good start mainly because the leadership cadres were fearful of hardships and difficulties and got momentarily overwhelmed by difficulties. Man's subjective activism had not been aroused to the full. In our approach to Hokou's experience, we laid stress on only summing up technical measures without tackling such a fundamental problem as how to give full play to man's subjective activism.

Therefore, we again picked two brigades as objects of investigation. These two brigades basically shared the same conditions respecting water resources, nature of soil and the rice-grown area. The leading cadres of one of the two refrained from waging class struggle and from arousing the masses and wavered and retreated in the face of difficulties and even came close to a switch-over to crops requiring only dry fields. The other doggedly placed revolution in command of production and organized the masses to study Chairman Mao's works assiduously and take up line education vigorously. The masses were aroused to the full in their revolutionary enthusiasm. The cadres and commune members took the proper planting of rice crops as concrete action in the firm implementation of Chairman Mao's great guideline, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." The brigade tried every means to expand the sources of water. At last, the plan for 1,100 <u>mow</u> under rice was accomplished.

Through making a comparison between the positive and the negative examples, we conducted throughout the <u>hsien</u> ideological and political line

education and unfolded penetrating revolutionary mass criticism. The broad masses were aroused in their revolutionary spirit of fighting heaven and earth. The leadership at various levels went deep into the forefront of anti-drought struggle and led in working hard and directing the battle. At last, victory was scored in the battle against drought. Thereafter, the people of the whole hsien again developed the revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death. Three natural disasters involving floods and waterlogging and two hailstorms rarely seen in history were beaten in succession. A big bumper harvest for rice was scored.

The initial victory scored in converting dry land into paddy fields gave us a further understanding of Chairman Mao's teaching, "Freedom means transformation of natural knowledge and the objective world." The process of converting dry land into rice fields is one of actively transforming the objective world through repeated knowledge and repeated practice. Just as the revolutionary teacher Lenin pointed out, "Theory must be turned into practice and theory must be inspired by practice, altered through practice and tested through practice." In the process of practice, we came to understand that by just understanding objective laws, we cannot achieve freedom. Only by arousing people's positive factors to the full by relying on these objective laws can we actively transform the world. And only in this way can people achieve real freedom.

In practice, we come to understand that due to the limitations of objective conditions, some units have not yet accomplished their planned task. Some areas had acted without taking into account the laws governing the growth of rice. Where rice could be grown well, they failed. A man-caused drop in production resulted. This pointed to many areas of our original knowledge being incompatible with objective practice. It also showed our lack of effort in transforming the objective world. Therefore, in the performance of various tasks, we must not only give full play to man's subjective active role but also take into consideration objective possibilities and combine ebullient revolutionary enthusiasm with a strict scientific attitude. On the basis of a summing-up of experience, we must arouse the masses and work out an overall plan for the further transformation of the features of P'i hsien and lead the people of the whole hsien to plunge into a new battle to change heaven and earth.

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INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

Maintain Placing Proletarian Politics in Command, Strengthen Technical Management in An All-Round Manner

- How the Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Corporation mobilizes the broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel, sums up and popularizes the new revolving method of operation, and keeps in order equipment and the system of crafts management, and there is a big improvement in the output and quality of products

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 5, 1972)

(NCNA Shanghai, April 3, 1972) By relying on the broad masses of working people, placing proletarian politics in command, and strengthening in an all-round manner the work of management over operation, equipment and technological processes in the technical sphere, the Party committee of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Corporation has scored new gains in high output, fine quality and low consumption.

At present, the textile industry system in Shanghai has summed up and popularized the new revolving method of operation for 13 items of work ranging from spinning to weaving. In the important work processes, a system for equipment repair and maintenance as well as a method for upkeep work has been drawn up and a supporting system of technological management has been put in order. Last year, there was a big increase in the output and quality of products in the textile industry system in the whole municipality. The standard acceptance rate of cotton yarn and thread was more than 99 percent and the rate of cotton piece goods of the first quality purchased by the state reached 96.97 percent. The output and quality in more than three-quarters of the 33 textile mills set new records. In the months of January and February this year, there is again a new upsurge in the output and quality of new products.

Since last year, the textile industry system in Shanghai, centering on the question of how to deal correctly with operation, equipment and technological management, has developed a lively line education. This education has been carried out in the manner of using problems raised by the masses and letting the masses solve the problems themselves. In the early part of last year, on the basis of the new situation in the flourishing development of national economy, the Party branch of the Shanghai Municipal Textile Industry Corporation mobilized the masses to expose contradictions that appeared in production and analyzed the weak links in enterprise management not suited to the development of production. At that time,the fine count yarn workers of the Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 4 held a heated discussion on the question of whether or not to set up a unified method of operation based on the developing new situation. Later, this discussion was universally launched in the various mills of the whole system. Because of the judicious guidance based on circumstances provided by the Party committee of the corporation, the masses were organized to study conscientiously, with reference to the

reality of the struggle between the two lines in the sphere of production and technology, the relevant directives of Chairman Mao, to criticize penetratingly the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, and to raise the awareness of everyone to the implementation of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The textile industry used to have some revolving method of operation, and such methods as fine count yarn making and weaving were results of summings up of the long experience and practice of the textile workers, and had played a fine part in bringing about high output, fine quality and low consumption in textile mills. However, later, under the interference of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his gang, some of the systems and rules became more and more complicated, controls became too rigid, and they developed into conventions and trammels for restricting the activism of the masses. Following the innovations in equipment, the content of some of the former methods of operation was no longer suited to the needs of production development. In the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses criticized and repudiated the revisionist trammels and conventions and mobilized the activism of the masses. However, because of the influence of anarchism and the extreme "Left" ideas fanned up by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, the mentality of not wanting methods of operation was again produced among some of the people, and that caused the workers to have no unified method of operation. Each carried out work his own way, and the quality of products and the efficiency of work were affected.

Looking back on the history of the struggle between the two lines in the question of operation management, the broad masses of workers and cadres criticized and repudiated the erroneous ideas of the Right or ideas that were "Left" in form but Right in essence, and drew a line of distinction between reasonable rules and regulations and "supervision, restriction and suppression." Everybody said, "In the past some people made the methods of operation as complicated as possible to impose 'supervision' on us workers. Now we must sum up a new method of operation so that we workers may better carry out 'supervision' on the machinery." Although the word "supervision" was the same, it nevertheless reflected the two lines. The workers unanimously agreed, saying, "The particularity of textile production is that it involved many sets of machinery, linked in series and highly coordinated. The quality of operation of each person could directly affect the quality of the end product. We workers must assume the attitude of being our own master and study a new unified method of operation in keeping with the objective law of production."

In order to sum up first a more satisfactory new method of operation in the work process for fine count yarn and to gain experience, the Party committee of the corporation organized more than 60 workers, cadres and technical personnel from the State Cotton Mill No. 1, N . 5, No. 13, No. 15, No. 21, No. 22, No. 27 and No. 33, into "three-in-one combination" teams and sent them to the State Cotton Mill No. 4 and sum up together the new method of operation for fine count yarn. The "three-in-one combination" teams conscientiously analyzed the process of the whole circuit of operation.

They were of the opinion that the process of the guard machine in the circuit of operation was the process in the constant handling of various contradictions. The work operation for fine count yarn consisted of many steps, but the four more important steps were joining the threads, changing the yarn, cleaning up work and checking for flaws. They summed up the many years of practical experience of the masses and drew up methods of operation in these directions. For example for dealing in time with broken ends in yarn and checking for flaws, after repeated discussions with the masses, they summed up a new method of "watching carefully as it enters and leaves the lane, and watching actively while it is in the lane" and succeeded in not having runs and not letting flaws escape their attention. This method of operation was first popularized in nine plants including the State Cotton Mill No. 4 during the early summer and the hot season, and very good results were obtained. With the State Cotton Mill No. 4 as example, the rate of flaws in yarn was lowered to 0.44 percent, which was lower by some 1.12 percent over that of the best historical record in the trade, and the rate of yarn reaching acceptance specifications increased to 99.97 percent. The other eight pace-setting mills also cut down their rate of flaws in yarn, and raised the acceptance specifications rate of yarn to create the best result in history.

Thereupon the Party committee of the corporation organized the various cotton textile mills in the whole municipality to hold special study classes and popularized this new method of operation for making fine count yarn. Thereafter, in cotton cleaning, cotton combing, drawing, yarn making and weaving as well as more than ten types of work, the workers, cadres and technical personnel were similarly mobilized, and by summing up together the practical experience of the masses, new methods of operation were set up. At the same time, in main work processes, a new system for equipment repair and maintenance was also laid down, a method of work for their upkeep drawn up and a supporting system of crafts management set up. These new management systems all maintained placing proletarian politics in command and possessed the special quality of having well defined objectives, prominent key notes, as well as being simple and to the point and easy to comprehend and remember, and they were deeply welcomed by the broad masses of workers.

The broad masses of workers, cadres and technical personnel of the textile industry system in Shanghai, in the course of drawing up and popularizing the new methods of operation, have deeply realized that although the system of rules and methods of operation is important, to give full play to the socialist activism and creativity of the masses is even more important. The workers said correctly, "To take the line of doing operation well, first it is necessary to maintain Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line." Many of the workers are using Chairman Mao's teaching "Serve the people wholeheartedly" to spur themselves and strengthening unity and cooperation in a big way. The State Cotton Mill No. 13 had some backward yarn setting workers and guard machine workers who formerly used to mind only their own work. Now they are showing concern for one another and helping one another.

In the fine count yarn workshop, the young workers and the old workers of the State Cotton Mill No.7 are helping and supporting one another

as well as competing with one another to shoulder the heavier load. The broad masses of workers are also criticizing and repudiating the erroneous thinking of slighting technical work, and are energetically delving into technical research for the revolution and diligently tempering their basic skill. In the past, the coupling of fine count yarn was carried out by the method of twisting the broken ends together and that could easily lead to flaws. The workers unanimously proposed abolishing "twisting the broken ends together" and adopted the method of "stirring the ends together" which was more favorable for improving the quality of the product. Everybody, the moment they are free would practice this skill. Each mill, in the course of holding operation exercises, is also developing operation testing in an extensive manner, and by means of the testing, has been better at discovering the advanced, finding gaps, summing up and exchanging experience, and that plays an active part in raising operation technique and improving the quality of products.

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IRON AND STEEL

Northeast China Company Taps Potential of Old Iron Mine (Second of Four Articles on Penchi Iron and Steel Company)

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 6, 1972)

nanfen opencut iron mine, one of china's biggest and the ore base of the penchi iron and steel company, has tapped its potential and contributed to the self-sufficiency of the company. this is due to the workers who resolutely implement chairman mao's revolutionary line and act with revolutionary self-reliance.

the mine's production has topped the designed capacity since 1968. the output of iron ore and the volume of stripping in 1971 were 2.2 times the designed capacity. the increased amount of iron ore equals the output of a big new mine.

on the hill tall drilling machines are breaking up the overburden while huge power shovels are stripping and extracting; scores of heavy-duty lorries wind up mountain roads, and electric locomotives take ore out.

production at the 60-year-old nanfen iron mine was impeded before the great proletarian cultural revolution by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. old equipment was not in working order and extraction and stripping were out of balance, so the mine could not provide enough ore and for many years production was below the designed capacity.

when the revolutionary committee of the penchi iron and steel company in 1968 decided to put the stress on mining, nanfen had great difficulties. 4.7 million tons of overlay blocked extraction. a special group was formed to remove the rocks rapidly to accelerate extraction.

kao yung-ling, chairman of the revolutionary committee of the opencut mine, joined the workers in the job, made investigations with them and the cadres and collected opinions. he has been to the 100 and more basic-level work brigades in all parts of the mine in the past few years, trying ways to tap the mine's potential.

faster loading and transport of rocks and ore soon left drilling work behind. kao yung-ling then worked with the drillers to find ways to speed up the work. more drilling machines were added and he encouraged the workers to make technical innovations. a technical innovations team with drillers as the core and containing cadres and technicians improved the drill bit with help from other departments. blasting was also done faster.

higher efficiency in drilling and blasting prompted the loading and transport workers to raise efficiency. the tempo of ore output increased. in two years of hard work, the workers removed the entire overburden. stripping no longer lagged behind other work. extraction on a big scale could begin.

the mining machines began to be used fully, but maintenance work was now unable to keep pace. maintenance workers found ways to use small machines to make major overhauls of big equipment.

before the cultural revolution, the opencut mine sent some equipment to other provinces for overhaul. this often took six months. for a time, one-quarter of the machines could not be used. the maintenance workers were determined to keep the big and medium-sized equipment in repair themselves. they experimented and were finally able to use three small lathes and two small drill presses to make eight special-purpose machines for repairing big equipment.

electric locomotives are complicated machines that are difficult to maintain. it took the workers 22 days of hard work to repair their first electric locomotive. they have repaired more than 80 electric locomotives, tip lorries, steam cranes and other big pieces of equipment in the past three years. this added 15,900 working hours to the equipment a year.

nanfen workers transformed eight 25-ton trucks into 40-ton trucks with help from other units, increasing transport efficiency by 60 per cent. they turned 4 three-cubic-metre power shovels into four-cubic-metre units and doubled the stripping efficiency of drill bits.

the mine's leadership paid attention to arming the workers with mao tsetung thought and carrying out education in ideological and political line. this helped the workers raise political consciousness, and they worked enthusiastically to raise the efficiency of power shovels, drills and trucks.

the no. 7 power shovel team is an outstanding collective. this power shovel was made in the 1950's and had an annual stripping capacity of 1.5 million tons. the operators made up their mind to strip more. the team leader, ho ching-po, a communist party member, led them in studying chairman mao's works and developing the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle of "the foolish old man" cited in an article of Chairman mao's. all the three shifts vied with each other to do more and leave easier jobs for other shifts. they helped other teams blast and clear roads for trucks. in turn, the workers of the blasting team and truck drivers tried to help the power shovel team. thanks to this revolutionary cooperation, the no. 7 power shovel team stripped 2.74 million tons of rock and ore last year.

all this shows that the iron and steel workers, tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, have inexhaustible source of wisdom and strength and are making new contributions to develop china's iron and steel industry in a greater, faster, better and more economical way.

Northeast China Company Opens New Mine (Third of Four Articles on Penchi Iron and Steel Company)

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 7, 1972)

the penchi iron and steel company in northeast china mobilized the masses to open a new surface iron mine and achieved greater, faster, better and more economic results.

waitoushan hill has an abundant deposit of high-grade iron ore. efforts were made to start a mine there years before the great proletarian cultural revolution. owing to interference and sabotage by the renegade, hidden traitor and scab liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, not a single ton of ore was extracted apart from the construction of a railway spur, a small transformer station and a few blocks of houses.

large-scale construction resumed in may 1970. two big working faces and four ore-dressing systems were already in operation by the end of last year. this mine has become the second iron ore base of the company.

an aggregate of 160,000 people from 150 units took part in opening the mine, which shows the immense power of the mass movement under the party's unified leadership. when the project started, the penchi municipal revolutionary committee publicized chairman mao's instruction "develop the mining industry" and the importance of opening the mine. revolutionary mass criticism was made against liu shao-chi and company for undermining mine construction. this heightened the enthusiasm of the masses for socialism.

workers of various trades, their wives, government functionaries, commanders and fighters of the chinese people's liberation army units stationed locally, peasants from suburban communes and red guards -- all lent a willing hand. more than 2,000 p.l.a. men plunged in the construction. many workers from other factories came to work on the mine on sundays. among the volunteers were workers' wives who also encouraged their children to take part. they said: "although we can do very little, just removing small stones and earth, we are contributing our share to the implementation of chairman mao's call to open mines and increase iron and steel production."

suburban commune members volunteered to help with stone and earth work in a project to lay 28 kilometres of pipes to lead river water uphill for ore-dressing. working day and night in shifts, 2,700 peasants completed the strenuous job in just eleven days, a task which would have required a month and half according to the original plan.

all this inspired the workers of the penchi iron and steel company with greater energy. combining their revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act with a scientific approach, a group of cadres, veteran workers and technicians improved the original designing of the ore dressing process, reducing work processes and earth and stone work and saving a lot of power equipment and material, including eight pumps.

the building workers tried by all means to complete the main building of the ore dressing plant before winter

to pave way for the installation of equipment and other indoor work. a big crane was not immediately available, so the workers and technicians made one. more than 100 concrete pillars each weighing over 40 tons were erected. steel frameworks weighing more than 500 tons were hoisted to a height of 40 metres for installation. 300 workers installed all the 1,000 tons of equipment for the first ore dressing system in 13 days.

leading members of the mine construction command and leading cadres at various levels worked alongside the building workers. they organized the workers to map out a plan to speed up the work by concentrating forces to tackle the jobs one by one. before other work started, workers from some 40 units joined forces to lay three railway spurs and build three highways. this was done in a little over one month and ensured a steady influx of building materials and equipment.

the company party committee entrusted the nanfen opencut mine, ore dressing plant and machine repair plant with the training of workers for the new mine. it transferred experienced cadres, veteran workers and engineers and technicians as well as vehicles from the nanfen mine and plants to the new mine. it organized the old plants to make mining and machine repair equipment for the new mine. the ore dressing equipment was provided by another factory, but most of the other equipment was made by the company itself.

work on the waitoushan mine proceeded at fast speed because the masses were fully mobilized. the workers and cadres said the tempo was four times faster than the building of similar mines. they pledged all-out efforts to implement chairman mao's teaching "develop the mining industry" and end china's backwardness in the iron and steel industry.

More Projects Put Into Production in East China Iron and Steel Company

(NCNA-English Hofei, Apr. 7, 1972)

the east china maanshan iron and steel company has since the beginning of 1971 put into production ten major projects, including a medium-sized rolling mill and a benzol refining plant.

the construction was assigned to the maanshan no. 17 metallurgical building company. the company party committee helped the workers, cadres and technicians, through study of chairman mao's teachings, understand the aim of capital construction, namely, building projects with greater, faster, better and more economical results so that they will add to the productive force as quickly as possible. the workers, cadres and technicians last year worked in this spirit to put a project into production in 20 days as against the scheduled six months.

chairman mao teaches: "fight no battle unprepared, fight no battle you are not sure of winning." the company

party committee accordingly takes measures based on deep-going investigations to foresee and eliminate possible bottle-necks in building every project. in putting up the rolling mill, it guided the work right at the construction site. manpower, material and machines were concentrated on three occasions to tackle the problems of earthwork, equipment making and installation. the builders were organized to carry out technical innovations and make building equipment and spare parts themselves. the mill was completed in a matter of 16 months.

the benzol project had to be completed very quickly. at a time, equipment and spare parts could not meet the demands. a special group composed of workers, cadres and technicians was organized to solve the problem. the group members worked hard for three months and made the needed 180-ton benzol recovery unit and other spare parts. the project went into production three months ahead of schedule.

the building company has introduced 169 technical innovations and produced 500 tons of machinery and 3,400 tons of metal structures in a little more than one year.

FOREIGN AID

Story of Chinese Peasants Supporting Guinean People

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 7, 1972)

following is a story about how peasants in an east china commune did their best to prepare good rice seeds for the guinean people and have the seeds shipped in good time:

on the morning of march 2, the party committee of the takang commune in kiangsu province received an urgent notice from the leadership, asking it to prepare 210 tons of rice seeds of the high-yielding strain "chingkang no. 30" and have them packed for shipment to guinea in two days.

the takang people were greatly inspired by the fact that they could help the guinean people grow rice. but some people said that the local transport agency could not possibly finish loading the goods on schedule even if all its workers were mobilized. in order to enable the guinean people to plant the rice in good time, the commune party committee called an emergency meeting and mobilized the local people to pitch in.

the secretary of the commune party committee, chou hai-kuan, said to the workers, peasants and rural cadres who volunteered for the work: "we should look upon the assignment as our bounden duty and the trust placed

in us by chairman mao and the party." referring to chairman mao's brilliant article "in memory of norman bethune", he added: "comrade norman bethune, a member of the communist party of canada, made light of travelling thousands of miles to china and dedicated his life to the cause of the chinese people's liberation. chairman mao called on us to learn from his spirit of internationalism and we should act accordingly."

"chairman mao has given us the task and we should do our best to fulfil it," responded the transport workers.

communists in the cereal and edibleoil service centre took the lead and raced against time to pack the rice seeds.

the granary and wharf were bustling with activity. deputy party committee secretary pien hsin-yu joined the workers and commune members in the work.

communist pien kuang-po, an oil press worker, who had worked the morning shift from 4 a.m., rushed to the scene after lunch as he learned of the news and worked there till almost midnight.

many women workers and housewives came to help with sewing gunny bags. among them was one from a cereal processing factory who had never done such a job before. she worked so hard that her right hand blistered. people on hand persuaded her to take a rest but she carried on with the work until she finished sewing 132 bags.

veteran poor peasant pao kai-tsai, chosen by the poor and lower-middle peasants for checking up on the work, carefully examined the quality of seeds package by package. farming for the revolution, he and other commune members had since 1966 undertaken to cultivate the rice strain (chingkang no. 30) that was grown on large areas in northern kiangsu.

the retired worker wang chi-jen, whose son was working in mali, also came to help with the work. his son often wrote him about episodes of the friendship between the african people and the chinese workers. he helped check up on the quality of the packing in earnest.

the task was finished on time thanks to concerted efforts and round-the-clock work by the workers and commune members. the people felt happy and proud as they saw the barges depart with the rice seeds destined for guinea.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

More Technical Innovation in North China City

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 6, 1972)

party organizations and revolutionary committees in capital construction departments in north china's tientsin have mobilized workers, cadres and technicians to make technical innovations. they have created a number of new products and materials and deviced new techniques. they have completed over 240 technical innovations last year.

particular attention is being paid to multi-purpose use of industrial waste. more than 30 tons of phenol and 300 tons of naphthalene are recovered every day from waste gas. fibre glass refuse is used to make high strength light glass fibre tiles and foam glass, material for sound absorber and heat insulation, as well as other new products.

the building workers deepened the revolutionary mass criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by liu shao-chi and other political swindlers. this gave impetus to the mass drive for technical innovations.

workers, cadres and technicians of the no. 2 building company criticized liu shao-chi's slavish comprador philosophy and this led to their replacing the conventional reinforced concrete pillar base with a cement cylindrical base. this new base is of better quality, calls for less cement and needs no steel.

the workers of the mechanized building brigade of the municipal construction company made road building and maintenance machines themselves. their asphalt and concrete tedder raised efficiency six fold.

workers and technicians of the no. 1 pre-fabricated parts plant formed a technical innovations group. after dozens of experiments, they turned out a pre-stressed pressed roof slab which is light and easy to make and to install and cut material by 40 per cent.

socialist cooperation between different enterprises has speeded up the technical innovations movement. assisted by other companies, the no. 4 building company has made a continuous concrete mixer that mixes 40 cubic metres of concrete per hour and raises efficiency six fold.

CEMENT PRODUCTION

More Small Cement Plants in East China Province

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 6, 1972)

the small cement plants in east china's kiangsu province fulfilled the first quarter's state plan with flying colours, ten per cent more than for the same 1971 period. more varieties were produced.

the province has built 69 small cement plants since 1970. the total now is 93. the cement these plants produced accounted for 50 per cent of the province's output in 1971. the growth of cement industry provides support to industrial and agricultural production, and farm capital construction and water conservancy in particular.

self-reliance is stressed in developing the industry. kaoyu county built a cement plant and made all the equipment in less than half a year. the plant has an annual capacity of 10,000 tons. the party committees at various levels in suchou administrative region mobilized the masses to build 22 small cement plants of local materials within a year. many brigades and communes are also turning out cement.

the tungshan county cement plant switched over to bituminous coal and saved 2,000 tons of anthracite and 5,000 tons of clay a year. peihsien county has basically mechanized cement production and also devised new methods of operation.

changchou city in 1971 turned out 94 per cent of the cement called for by local capital construction, production maintenance and market supply. 22 people's communes of taitsang county built 2,800 threshing grounds with cement produced by themselves.

FIGHT AGAINST NATURAL CALAMITIES

Northwest China Hsien Defeats Hailstorm, Frost

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Apr. 6, 1972)

confident that man can conquer nature, changchiachuan hui autonomous county in northwest china's kansu province defeated serious hailstorm and frost two years running and wrested excellent harvests by relying on mass wisdom and efforts.

at three o'clock on the afternoon of july 20, 1971, three puffs of reddish yellow cloud swept from north to south after a gust of strong wind. members in northernmost commune were working in the fields on hill slopes. they gave warning of clouds of hail. the cadres and peasants immediately climbed the hilltops

and fired at the clouds with dozens of home-made cannons to dispel the oncoming hail. cannons were fired at the same time from other communes in the second line of hail defence and later from the third line. the hail after seven hours of efforts was dispelled. thus the county avoided a disaster of hailstorm. from late june to early august the same sequence of events was repeated four times. in the main 40-day hail season, many militia cannon men watched changes in the weather from sheds on hill tops. that year changchiachuan hui autonomous county won an all-round victory over hail storms and ensured an excellent summer harvest.

the people also combated serious frost. in early 1971 the county held a meeting dealing with hail and frost and sent cadres to communes and brigades to activate the peasants to store ashes and firewood and put up smudge pots in the fields.

a sudden cold snap hit one day in may. thousands of cadres and peasants ran to the fields to light the smudge pots and stacks of hay and spread ashes over the wheat shoots. fires were kept going throughout the 100-kilometre length of the county three nights running. a serious frost was defeated.

the fight against hail and frost and the building of more irrigation and drainage projects enabled the county to have excellent summer and autumn harvests that year. grain yield per hectare was 30 per cent more than in 1969, the previous peak.

the hilly county is cold, wet and known for its changeable weather. it was always prey to hail, frost, flood and drought.

the county suffered from a disastrous hailstorm in 1970. summing up the experience, the county revolutionary committee was determined to rely on the masses in taking precautionary measures against hail. a group composed of the county's leading cadres and meteorological workers was formed to investigate into the best way to prevent hail. they visited 16 people's communes in the county and a number of nearby counties in two months. they asked advice from several hundred peasants experienced in weather observation and hail-prevention gunners and thumbed through the county's records going back more than 400 years and a great amount of meteorological data. they then drew up a hail pattern chart, compiled a technical hail-prevention booklet and worked out a county-wide prevention plan. this was followed by the setting up of a county headquarters to direct unified battles against the natural disasters, under which there are a number of command posts in the communes and production brigades and 192 bases equipped with 700 cannons. some explosives workshops were set up at the same time, weather forecast was strengthened.

AGRICULTURAL SCIENCE

Southwest China Agronomists Make Progress in Countryside

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Apr. 7, 1972)

research workers of the agricultural science institute of southwest china's kweichow province have made progress in remoulding their thinking and in research while working in people's communes.

the agronomists have been tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution and recognize the necessity for intensive rural investigations so that their research is related to farming conditions on the kweichow plateau.

in one commune with deep ravines the weather is capricious and makes cultivation of crops complicated. the commune has hot low-lying areas with at least 300 frost-free days in a year and cold high areas with only 100. even within a production team, the altitudes vary greatly and the problems of growing crops differ. the agronomists chose places at three different altitudes and experimented with strains of rice, maize, sorghum, wheat, rapeseed and green manure from elsewhere. some experiments gave high yields. they experimented with double rice crops in one production team and the combined per hectare yield of early and late rice was double that of the former single rice crop. they thus achieved initial success in cultivating strains suited for double cropping in this area. the experience is applicable to other parts of the province.

in other selected areas of the province, agronomists have in the past year and more undertaken 89 scientific research projects with the poor and lower-middle peasants and popularized new farming methods. they have trained 300 agro-technicians in short courses to promote mass scientific experiments.

the agronomists learn from the poor and lower-middle peasants and are trying to remould their world outlook while working in the countryside. some of them joined the peasants of a production team in an experiment to grow two rice crops a year. they thought this difficult for a single rice crop mountain area, and the peasants had had no successful experience. so they worked by themselves. their rice seedlings were fragile and many died. but those nursed by a young poor peasant were sturdy and gave a full stand. the agronomists had mechanically applied book knowledge, without taking local conditions into account. books on agriculture state that a rice seedling can meet nutritional needs until it has three leaves and then fertilizer should be applied. they ignored the poor soil and changeable weather in the locality. most of their rice seedlings were unable to survive the cold. but the young peasant had applied ample fertilizer to retain and raise the warmth of the soil and his rice seedlings withstood the cold spell.

the agronomists drew the lesson and recognized that the poor and lower-middle peasants could teach them much. they went to more than 40 production teams at three different altitudes to sum up their experience. they interviewed commune members and held discussions with them. they then spread the conclusions of their investigation.

the mountainous areas in the province last year grew 15,300 hectares of double rice crops and per-hectare yield increased considerably.

the agronomists have conscientiously studied chairman mao's philosophic works and his article "serve the people" while in the countryside. poisoned by liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, a soil technician formerly divorced himself from practice and achieved little in work. after going to the countryside he took an active part in the farm work. with other scientific workers and poor and lower-middle peasants, he summed up new experience of composting the stalks and growing green manure crops. the peasants praise his contribution to local soil improvement.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AFGHANISTAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Leaves Kabul for Teheran

(NCNA-English Kabul, Apr. 6, 1972)

the chinese government trade delegation headed by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, left here by air for iran today, after a six-day friendly visit to afghanistan.

on april 5, afghan foreign minister mohammed musa shafiq received all the members of the chinese government trade delegation, and had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

afghan deputy minister of commerce lali nawaz gave a banquet on april 2 to welcome the chinese government trade delegation. afghan minister of commerce mohammed aref ghausi and deputy minister of finance mohammed khan jalalar were present at the banquet. chinese ambassador to afghanistan hsieh pang-chih was also present.

chinese ambassador hsieh pang-chih gave a banquet on the evening of april 5 on the visit of the chinese government trade delegation to afghanistan. present at the banquet were abdul samad hamed, deputy prime minister of the royal government of afghanistan; sardar sultan mahamoud ghazi, president of the afghanistan-china friendship association; mohammed aref ghausi, minister of commerce; abdul ghafour rawan farhadi, deputy minister of foreign affairs; and ali nawaz, head of the afghan government trade delegation and deputy minister of commerce, some other afghan deputy ministers and high-ranking officials.

sardar sultan mahamoud ghazi received all members of the chinese government trade delegation on april 4 and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

during its stay in afghanistan the chinese government trade delegation visited factories and construction sites. the delegation also paid a visit to kunduz city in northern afghanistan and was warmly welcomed by mohammad seddic, governor of kunduz province.

CHINA AND ALGERIA

Chinese Ambassador Presents Televised Film to Algeria

(NCNA-English Algiers, Apr. 5, 1972)

chinese ambassador to algeria lin chung yesterday presented, on behalf of the physical culture and sports commission of the people's republic of china, a televised documentary "afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament" to abdallah fadel, algerian minister of youth and sports.

before the presentation, minister fadel watched the film in the company of ambassador lin chung.

after the presentation, the chinese ambassador gave a banquet in honour of minister fadel. the host and guest had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present at the banquet were also si ahmed, director of the sports department of the ministry of youth and sports; ahmed kateb, deputy director of the department; benemensour rachid who is in charge of university sports; as well as members of the algerian delegation to the afro-asian table tennis friendship invitational tournament held in peking last november.

CONDOLENCES ON HSIEH FU-CHIH'S DEATH

Messages of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death from Albania, Korea, Vietnam, Cambodia, Romania, Egypt

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

messages of condolence on the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih have been received here from minister of domestic affairs of the people's republic of albania kadri hazbiu, the ministry of public security of the democratic people's republic of korea, the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea and the pyongyang municipal people's committee, minister of public security of the democratic republic of viet nam tran quoc hoan, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia sarin chhak, chairman of the council for state security of the socialist republic of romania ion stanescu, first secretary of the bucharest city committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the people's council of the bucharest city dumitru popa, and minister of foreign affairs of egypt mohamed mourad ghaleb.

in his message to the ministry of public security of the people's republic of china, kadri hazbiu, minister of domestic affairs of albania, said: "the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih has bereft the fraternal chinese

people of a revolutionary communist, the party's loyal son, a staunch fighter in implementing chairman mao's thought in china's revolution and socialist cause and an eminent leader of the public security organs of the people's republic of china." "in my own name and on behalf of all the personnel of the ministry of domestic affairs of the people's republic of albania, i express to you and to the family of comrade hsieh fu-chih the deepest fraternal sympathy on this great loss," the message said.

in its message to the ministry of public security of the people's republic of china, the ministry of public security of the democratic people's republic of korea said: "learning of the unfortunate death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, we express profound condolences to you and to the family of the deceased."

in its message to the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and the peking municipal revolutionary committee, the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea and the pyongyang municipal people's committee said: "learning of the sorrowful news about the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, first secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, we express profound condolences to you and the bereaved family."

in his message to the leading comrades of the ministry of public security of the people's republic of china, tran quoc hoan, minister of public security of the democratic republic of viet nam, said: "we have learned with deep sorrow of the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, minister of public security, a fine son of the chinese people and a devoted cadre of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china." "on behalf of all the cadres and fighters of the ministry of public security of the democratic republic of viet nam and in my own name," the message said, "i express profound condolences to you and, through you, to the family of comrade hsieh fu-chih."

in his message to chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs of the people's republic of china, sarin chhak, minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, said: "we have learned with deep sorrow of the death of his excellency mr. hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, vice-premier of the state council, minister of public security, first secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee." "at this moment of grief", the message said, "i express profound condolences and sincere sympathy to your excellency and the family of the deceased."

in his message to the leadership of the ministry of public security of the people's republic of china, ion stanescu, chairman of the council for state se urity of romania, said: "having learned with extreme sorrow of the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, minister of public security of the people's republic of china and prominent fighter of the communist party of china with high posts in the party and state, i express my sincere condolences and sympathy to you and the bereaved family."

In his message to comrade wu teh, second secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china and acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, dumitru popa, first secretary of the bucharest city committee of the romanian communist party and chairman of the people's council of the bucharest city, said: "having learned with deep sorrow of the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih, first secretary of the peking municipal committee of the communist party of china, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee and prominent fighter of the communist party of china with high posts in the party and state, i express sincere condolences and sympathy to you and the bereaved family."

In his message to chinese foreign minister chi peng-fei, mohamed mourad ghaleb, egyptian minister of foreign affairs, said: "shocked to learn of the death of his excellency mr. hsieh.fu-chih, vice-premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, i express to your excellency my deep and sincere sympathy and most profound condolences."

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Teheran

(NCNA-English Teheran, Apr. 6, 1972)

a chinese government trade delegation led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china, arrived here this morning for a friendly visit to iran at the invitation of the iranian government.

present at the airport to welcome the delegation were hassan ali mehran, under-secretary for economic affairs of the ministry of economy of iran, and some other iranian officials.

chen chieh and members of the delegation called on housang ansari, iranian minister of economy, this afternoon.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Friends Meet in Tokyo Against Reactionary Sato Government's Scheme for Creating "Independent Taiwan"

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

150 japanese friends from various circles held a meeting in tokyo yesterday evening to voice their resolute opposition to the reactionary sato government's scheme for creating an "independent taiwan" and denounce japanese rightists for making anti-china provocations, according to a tokyo report.

the meeting was held under the sponsorship of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

speaking at the meeting, hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), strongly denounced the japanese reactionaries for their intensified blatant pursuance of the scheme of creating an "independent taiwan" and their recent provocations against the tokyo liaison office of the china-japan memorandum trade office and the chinese chemical fibre survey group now visiting japan. he said: we will never tolerate the anti-china activities of the japanese reactionaries and a handful of rightists. he called on the japanese people to unfold a struggle for the further development of the japan-china friendship movement and against the japanese reactionaries' anti-china intrigues.

masao shimada, head of the education and propaganda department of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), gave a general report at the meeting. he pointed out that the ulterior motive of the japanese reactionaries in plotting for an "independent taiwan" is to turn china's taiwan province once again into a colony of japan. this scheme is inseparable from their activities for the revival of militarism, he added.

shimada pointed out that the japanese reactionaries were panic-stricken at the restoration of the legitimate seat of the people's republic of china in the united nations and the expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique last autumn. chieftains of the reactionary sato government as well as such reactionary elements and veteran military men as nobusuke kishi, okinori kaya, ryoichi assakawa and kagenisa toyama have stepped up their sinister activities for creating an "independent taiwan". recently the japanese reactionaries even rigged up in tokyo a so-called "society in support of taiwan independence" and colluded with the u.s. central intelligence agency in making sinister activities.

shimada said that all this shows that the japanese government and reactionaries represented by eisaku sato and takeo fukuda are making last-ditch struggles. the people in japan and the world will never allow the scheme to create an "independent taiwan" to succeed.

masao shimizu, head of the matsuyama ballet troupe, and representatives of workers, youth and economic circles also spoke at the meeting. they unanimously expressed strong opposition to the japanese reactionaries' scheme for an "independent taiwan".

a resolution adopted at the meeting strongly denounced the reactionary sato government for peddling the allegation that "the status of taiwan remains to be determined", plotting for an "independent taiwan" and obstinately pursuing a reactionary policy of hostility towards china. the resolution declared that the japanese people will launch a mass movement on a larger scale and struggle to the end for the abrogation of the japan-chiang treaty and the restoration of japan-china diplomatic relations.

seimin miyazaki, director general, hajime miyoshi, secretary general, and ekizo akatsu, standing director, of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and representatives of the haguruma troupe who had returned from a visit to china recently also attended the meeting.

Japanese Friends Nobuyuki Araki and Wife Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

japanese friends mr. nobuyuki araki, university professor, and his wife wound up their visit here and left by air today to visit kwangchow before going home. they are accompanied by chang yu, deputy director of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

seeing them off at the airport were leading members of organizations concerned yang kung-su, wang hsiao-yun and su li.

CHINA AND MALTA

Prime Minister Mintoff Leaves Peking for Southern China at Head of Maltese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading left here by special plane this morning on a visit to southern china in the company of premier chou en-lai.

more than five thousand people of the chinese capital assembled at the airport to give a warm send-off to the guests of honour from malta. they shouted slogans expressing heart-felt thanks to prime minister mintoff for his visit which has strengthened the relations of friendship between the two countries and two peoples of china and malta. they voiced once again their firm support for the just struggle of the maltese government and people for safeguarding their state sovereignty and national independence.

among those seeing the guests off at the airport were li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council; li teh-sheng, director of the general political department of the chinese people's liberation army; chi peng-fei, minister of foreign affairs; and wu teh, acting chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

van piny, second vice-minister of foreign affairs of the royal government of national union of cambodia, was present.

a grand farewell ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of malta and china. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. prime minister mintoff, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army, militiamen and red guards. as prime minister mintoff said good-bye to the well-wishers, young people danced cheerfully and the crowds waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and beat drums and cymbals to bid a warm farewell to prime minister mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and malta.

present at the airport were:

hsieh fu-min, chi fang and pei shih-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and

leading members of chinese government departments, the chinese people's liberation army, the peking municipal revolutionary committee and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries chiao kuan-hua, li chiang, hsiao ching-kuang, peng shao-hui, chen wei-chi, yang li-kung, kuo lu, chang kuo-chuan, lai ta-yuan, ting hsi-lin, chen wen-chun, tung lin, chang wen-chin, han hsu and wang hsiao-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

accompanying the distinguished maltese guests on their visit to southern china were also han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

Prime Minister Mintoff Arrives in Nanking at Head of Maltese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 6, 1972)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and the government delegation he is leading, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, arrived here from peking by special plane today. the distinguished maltese guests received a warm welcome from more than 3,000 people.

among those welcoming the distinguished guests at the airport were hsu shih-yu, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; peng chung, yang kuang-li and chiang ko, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander of the nanking units of the p.l.a.; and fang min, chairman, and liu chi-chang, vice-chairman, of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

nanking airport flew the national flags of malta and china today. the welcoming crowds carried streamers reading: "a warm welcome to the maltese government delegation exclamation" and "firm support to the government and people of malta in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence exclamation" when prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests stepped down from the plane, hsu shih-yu and other leading members of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. nanking units and the nanking municipal revolutionary committee went forward and warmly shook hands with them. as the distinguished guests walked round to meet the welcomers, the airport became a scene of jubilation. people waved the national flags of china and malta and bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and sang and danced amid the beating of drums and cymbals, expressing their warm welcome to the distinguished maltese guests and hailing the ever-growing friendship between the people of china and malta. prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished guests kept waving back.

also accompanying the distinguished maltese guests to nanking were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chang wen-cheng, chu chuan-hsien and others.

Kiangsu Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet in Honor of Maltese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 6, 1972)

the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening to warmly welcome prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading.

present at the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and hsu shih-yu, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army.

the national flags of malta and china hung in the banquet hall. warm applause burst out as hosts and guests entered the hall.

hsu shih-yu and prime minister mintoff spoke at the banquet.

on behalf of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and the people of kiangsu province, hsu shih-yu extended a warm welcome to the distinguished maltese guests. he expressed admiration and support for the efforts made by the maltese government and people, under the leadership of prime minister mintoff, to safeguard national independence and develop a self-contained economy devoted to peace.

he said: in accordance with the teachings of our great leader chairman mao, the people of kiangsu province, like the people of the whole country, are firmly opposed to the bullying of small nations by big nations and of weak nations by strong nations, and to the power politics and hegemony practised by the superpowers. they firmly support the just demands and struggles of various mediterranean countries.

he stated: the people of china and malta have common historical experiences. we sympathize with and support each other in the joint struggle against imperialism and colonialism. the current visit of prime minister mintoff at the head of the delegation will surely promote friendship between the people of china and malta and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his speech, prime minister mintoff expressed thanks for the very warm hospitality that the people of kiangsu province and nanking municipality had accorded the delegation. "we are feeling so much at home here," he said, "we are glad to have the opportunity of becoming your friends."

prime minister mintoff said: "we are not only fortified by your example, we are also fortified by your support. we are grateful that there is one large country which, like us, believes that small nations and big nations, weak nations and strong nations, should live together without the fear of oppression, should live together without the fear of exploitation."

in the course of the banquet, hosts and guests chatted intimately and drank toasts to the further growth of friendly relations and cooperation between china and malta, and to ever new victories in the united struggle of the world people against imperialism.

present at the banquet were peng chung, yang kuang-li and chiang ko, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units; fang min, chairman, and liu chi-chang, vice-chairman, of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee.

also present were those who had accompanied the maltese government delegation to nanking, including han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

the banquet was followed by a theatrical performance presented by nanking children.

this afternoon prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests visited the nanking yangtze river bridge in the company of hsu shih-yu.

Prime Minister Mintoff Leaves Nanking for Kwangchow at Head of Maltese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Nanking, Apr. 7, 1972)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and the government delegation he is leading, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, left here for kwangchow by special plane this morning, after concluding their visit to nanking.

the distinguished maltese guests were given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu shih-yu, chairman of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the nanking units of the chinese people's liberation army; peng chung, yang kuang-li and chiang ko, vice-chairmen of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; hsiao yung-yin, deputy commander of the p.l.a. nanking units; chen teh-hsien, li tung-hsin, chao hung and chien yung-ching, leading members of departments of the kiangsu provincial revolutionary committee; fang min, chairman, and liu chi-chang, vice-chairman, of the nanking municipal revolutionary committee; and more than 3,000 people.

nanking airport today was alive with expressions of friendship between the people of china and malta. when prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests, accompanied by premier chou en-lai and chairman hsu shih-yu and others, bade farewell to the well-wishers, people danced "drum dance", "garland dance" and "red scarf dance" and shouted slogans. warmly seeing off the distinguished maltese guests, the well-wishers hoped that the friendship between the people of china and malta would ever grow.

Leaving with the maltese government delegation for kwangchow were also han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien, who had accompanied the guests to nanking.

CHINA AND NORTH KOREA

Korean Delegation of Fisheries Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

the korean delegation of fisheries led by kang son bin, vice-minister of fisneries of the democratic people's republic of korea, left here for home by train today after a friendly visit to china.

seeing the delegation off at the railway station were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including tiao ping-chang, pao kuang-tsung and li yung-kai.

also present were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and yu song jin, counsellor of the korean embassy in peking.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited kwangchow, nanning, shaoshan, nanking, shanghai, hangchow, tientsin and other places. the delegation was accorded a warm welcome by leading members of departments concerned and people wherever it went.

korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk gave a banquet yesterday evening on the occasion of the visit to china of the delegation.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Table Tennis Team Arrives in Pakistan for Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 6, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team with wang fu-yung as leader and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin as deputy leaders arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to pakistan.

among those present at the airport to welcome the chinese visitors were: brigadier c.h.b. rodham, director of the sports control board of the pakistan education ministry; frooqzaman, honorary general secretary of pakistan table tennis federation; s.a. butt, vice-president of rawalpindi table tennis association; local table tennis players; and doctor ayub mirza, secretary general, and other representatives of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi.

table tennis players and representatives of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi presented flowers to the chinese table tennis players. the welcoming people shouted: "long live pakistan-china friendship exclamation"

present also at the airport were chinese ambassador chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy.

wang fu-yung told pakistan newsmen at the airport that the chinese table tennis team has come to promote friendship between the chinese and pakistan peoples and sportsmen. through friendly matches and visits, chinese players will learn a lot from pakistan counterparts, he said.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Minister Receives Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 6, 1972)

florian danalache, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of transportation and telecommunications, yesterday received the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china.

laurian medvedovici, vice-minister of transportation and telecommunications and chairman of the council of civil aviation of romania, and ioan stoian, vice-chairman of the council, were present at the reception which proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, was also present.

the chinese ambassador gave a banquet at the embassy yesterday evening for the visiting chinese delegation. florian danalache, laurian medvedovici, ioan stoian and ion tiu, vice-chairmen of the council of civil aviation of romania, lucian petrescu, acting director of the second department of the ministry of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned attended the banquet on invitation.

the banquet was permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere. chang hai-feng, ma jen-hui and florian danalache repeatedly toasted to the good health and long life of president nicolae ceausescu and chairman mao tsetung.

Sino-Romanian Civil Air Transport Agreement Signed in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Apr. 7, 1972)

an agreement on civil air transport between the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the socialist republic of romania was signed here yesterday.

the agreement was signed by ma jen-hui, head of the chinese government civil aviation delegation and deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and laurian medvedovici, head of the romanian government civil aviation delegation, vice-minister of transportation and telecommunications and chairman of the council of civil aviation of romania, on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were florian danalache, member of the executive committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party and minister of transportation and telecommunications, chang hai-feng, chinese ambassador to romania, and all members of the two delegations.

the signing ceremony proceeded in warm and friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Students' Group from Swedish Royal Institute of Technology Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

a 19-member students' group from the department of architecture of the royal institute of technology in stockholm, sweden, left peking for home by train today after a visit to china.

the students' group was seen off at the railway station by leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including hsu chung-ching and tao yung-nien.

the swedish friends arrived in peking on march 7. while in china, they visited peking, wuhan, kwangchow, shanghai, chengchow, loyang and linhsien county. they were accorded a warm welcome wherever they went.

Swedish Table Tennis Team (B) Ends Friendly Visit to Northeast China City

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Apr. 6, 1972)

the swedish table tennis team (b) led by allan eriksson, vice-president of the swedish table tennis association, ended its friendly visit here and left by air this evening.

the swedish team arrived here from peking by air on the 4th and was honoured that evening at a dinner given by the liaoning provincial table tennis association. during their stay in shenyang, the swedish friends played friendly matches and had joint practice with the chinese table tennis team (b) and liaoning players. yang chi, vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, met vice-president eriksson and attended the friendly matches.

the swedish friends also visited the shenyang medical college and viewed sites in the city.

upon its arrival and departure here, the swedish team was warmly welcomed and seen off by leading members of the table tennis associations of liaoning province and shenyang municipality as well as hsu yin-sheng, coach of china's national table tennis team who is in shenyang, and chinese players.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Premier, Foreign Minister Receive Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Damascus, Apr. 5, 1972)

syrian premier abdul rahman khleifawi and syrian foreign minister abdul halim khaddam received chinese ambassador to syria chin chia-lin here on april 1 and 4 separately and had friendly talks with him.

CHINA AND TUNISIA

Tunisian Prime Minister Sends Message of Condolence on Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih's Death

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 6, 1972)

tunisian prime minister hedi nouira sent a message to premier chou en-lai on april 3, expressing heartfelt condolences on and profound sympathies with the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message reads:

his excellency mr. chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of the people's republic of china

peking

i learned with deep grief the news about the death of his excellency hsieh fu-chih, vice-premier of the people's republic of china.

on this grievous occasion, i express to you my heartfelt condolences and profound sympathies.

hedi nouira
prime minister of the republic of tunisia

tunis, april 3, 1972

CHINA AND UN

Tang Ming-chao Appointed as UN Under-Secretary-General

(NCNA-English United Nations, Apr. 5, 1972)

on the recommendation of the government of the people's republic of china, u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim appointed tang ming-chao as u.n. under-secretary-general for political affairs and decolonization today.

a u.n. press spokesman announced the appointment in a press release this afternoon.

tang ming-chao will assume his post on may 1, 1972.

SURVEY OF CHINA MAINLAND PRESS

April 20, 1972 No. 5117

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INDOCTRINATION OF CADRES

CCP Committee of Hanku Ch'ü, Tientsin Municipality, Regularly Holds Basic Level Cadres' Training Classes To Help the Cadres Read Books Seriously and Raise Their Line Consciousness

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1972)

(NCNA Tientsin, April 6, 1972) Following Chairman Mao's teaching "Those who have work experience must study theory and read books seriously," the CCP committee of Hanku ch'ü, Tientsin municipality, regularly holds training classes for leading members of basic level Party organizations to help them in reading Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, summing up their practical experience, raising their awareness of line struggle and strengthening their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Most of the leading members of the basic level Party organizations in this ch'ü are old cadres with practical experience who have been engaged in revolutionary work for a relatively long period of time; but there are also new cadres who distinguished themselves during the great proletarian cultural revolution. The ch'ü Party committee discovered through investigation and study that most of the basic level cadres could study revolutionary theories voluntarily and use them to guide their revolutionary practice. However, a small number of the comrades felt that their cultural level was too low and their work load too heavy to read books and learn regularly. There are also a small number of cadres who used to handle affairs according to their old experience and lacked understanding toward the significance of reading books and learning.

In view of this situation, the ch'ü Party committee decided to hold cadre training classes to organize basic level cadres into different groups to sum up their experience and lessons learned in the struggle between the two lines

and raise their initiative in studying revolutionary theories. During the past two years or so this ch'ü Party committee organized 17 basic level cadre training classes which held a total of 1,564 man-sessions. Many of the cadres attended training classes for more than three times. Such training classes greatly raised the initiative of many basic level cadres in class struggle and struggle between the two lines.

Secretary of the Party branch of Litzuku production brigade, Ch'iaoku commune, paid relatively great attention to the grasping of class struggle in the past. As a result, this brigade scored great achievements in revolution and production. However, during one period of time he slackened his vigilance in a favorable situation and grasped class struggle less vigorously than before. As a result, the class enemy took the opportunity to conduct sabotage activities.

In the training class he studied Chairman Mao's writings on class and class struggle with regard to the reality of struggle in his brigade. He studied the Party's basic line for the entire historical stage of socialism and realized the protractedness and complexity of the class struggle. In this way he began to pay more attention to grasping class struggle and the struggle between the two lines in his work and vigorously developed the excellent situation together with the masses of the brigade.

In the training class, secretary and deputy secretary of the Party branch of Luchung production brigade, Tat'ien commune, combined the reality of their production brigade with the study of the Marxist-Leninist theory of realization of "From each according to his ability and to each according to his work" in the socialist society and with the study of Chairman Mao's writings on the Party's rural economic policy. This deepened their understanding of the Party's policy of distribution. Upon returning to the production brigade, they handled affairs according to the Party's distribution policy even more voluntarily, further mobilized the socialist activism of the masses of commune members and promoted the development of revolution and production.

In the course of operating basic level cadres' training classes, the ch'ü Party committee also organized basic level cadres to develop social investigation and used the Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's standpoint, viewpoint and methods to analyze and dissect examples which had a universal significance. As the basic level cadres in training classes studied Chairman Mao's philosophical work such as "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," etc., they went to Tawangch'ü production brigade, Tat'ien commune, which was an advanced unit in the municipality in learning from Tachai in agricultural production, to conduct investigation. There, they read books and studied with regard to the reality of Tawangch'ü production brigade. By doing so, they realized profoundly that the factor which made this production brigade advanced was the fact that the members of the leadership squad read books seriously, raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle incessantly, conducted investigation and study profoundly, worked hard to use Chairman Mao's philosophical thought to analyze and solve contradictions and to eliminate interferences from the "Left" and the Right, and persevered in implementing the Party's proletarian policies.

Deeply enlightened by this observation, they further raised their initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies. Many basic level cadres said that this method of training was good. In this way they could learn the theory and advanced experience together as well as understand profoundly and improve themselves quickly.

To help elevate the theoretical standard of the basic level cadres incessantly, the Hanku ch'ü Party committee sends its leading cadres deep into the basic level after the conclusion of each training class to observe their use of revolutionary theories to guide the practice of revolution, to sum up experience promptly and to help basic level cadres raise their awareness of line struggle continuously.

Leading members of the Party branch of T'aip'ingts'un production brigade, Ch'ating commune, failed to implement the Party's mass line well in the past. As a result, they failed to develop some of their work well enough. In the training class, they studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the mass line and summed up their experience and lessons. After their return to the village, they made it a point to consult the masses whenever they encountered difficulties. In this way, many problems were solved by relying on collective wisdom and great progress was made in their work.

However, when members of the ch'ü Party committee went deep into the basic level, they discovered that leading members of the Party branch of this production brigade still failed to implement the mass line voluntarily enough when work went on smoothly. In the following training class, members of the ch'ü Party committee helped them to study further Chairman Mao's relevant teachings so as to strengthen their regard for the masses further. In this way they did their work better and better.

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Guide Party Members To Read and Study Seriously with Reference to Reality

- How in developing line education the Party committee of Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 guides the Party members, with reference to reality, to read and study seriously, raises their ability to distinguish between true and false Marxism and their line awareness, and strengthens ideological construction in the Party

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, April 7, 1972)

(NCNA dispatch from Shanghai, April 6, 1972) In accordance with Chairman Mao's directive "Carry out education in ideology and political line" in the whole Party, the Party committee of Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 17 guides Party members of the whole mill, with close reference to the reality of class struggle and line struggle, to study the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao seriously, raises the ability of the Party members to distinguish between true and false Marxism as well as their awareness of line struggle, and strengthens ideological construction in the Party.

Following the establishment of the Party committee of State Cotton Mill No. 17, it has maintained proper grasping of study by Party members as an important task in Party construction. Since the 2nd plenum of the 9th Party Congress, they have more consciously organized Party members to read and study seriously Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, setting a demand on the Party members not only to study together with the masses, but also to study a bit sooner, a bit more and a bit better, and to give full play to the vanguard model role of Party members in the reality of struggle.

In the course of guiding their study, the Party committee of the mill has, in the light of the particularity that the greater part of Party members in the mill are old women workers who in general have more house work to do and whose cultural level is lower, taken appropriate measures to help them with the study of revolutionary theory. Apart from grasping the collective study and spare-time private study of Party members in organized living well, they have also by means of such methods as sending them in groups for training in turns, held reading classes and study classes, organized them to study in a solid and down-to-earth manner some of the works of Marx and Lenin as well as the writings of Chairman Mao.

Since the "9th Congress" of the Party, nearly 1,080 Party members in the whole mill have all taken part in training by turns, and Party members with lower cultural level in political and cultural classes in schools run by the mill are learning culture together with theory at the same time. The Party committee of the mill while grasping the study of the Party committee well is also attaching great importance at the same time to grasping the study of Party member cadres well, and has transferred in separate groups of cadres from the rank of committee members of Party branch upward for training by turns as well as carried out tutoring for cadres assigned to

professional posts. For the past year, seven terms of reading classes have been held for the Party member cadres sent for training by turns, and the number of Party member cadres participating has reached the attendance figure of over 300.

In the course of guiding the study of Party committee members, the Party committee of the mill has set a demand on the Party committee members, to study the original works of Marx and Lenin as well as the original works of Chairman Mao in a solid and down-to-earth manner focusing on problems in ideology and political line, and to learn from them their stand, viewpoint, and method. At present, the Party committee members of the whole municipality have universally studied the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," selected and read relevant chapters of "The Civil War in France" and "The State and Revolution," and studied "On Practice" and "Where Do Correct Ideas Come From." Party members and cadres with reading ability have also read some of the other works of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao. The Party committee has set a demand on everyone to try their utmost while doing their study, to understand the central idea, the historical background and the actual meaning behind the original work, to grasp energetically some basic concepts of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought, and to use these basic concepts for guiding actual struggle.

For example, the Party committee has organized everybody to study the theses of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao on class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, as well as the basic line of the Party throughout the historical period of socialism drawn up by Chairman Mao, which enabled all to further deepen their comprehension of such basic concepts of Marxism such as class, class struggle, the dictatorship of the proletariat, and continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat and raised their awareness of class struggle and line struggle so that they might more consciously throw themselves into the repudiate-revisionism and rectification movement.

To enable the Party members to better master Marxism, the Party committee of the mill keeps guiding the Party members in the whole mill to integrate book reading with criticizing and repudiating revisionism. The Party members of the wiring team belonging to the C section of a certain textile workshop, while exposing and criticizing the counter-revolutionary revisionist crimes of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, have studied seriously the relevant theses of Chairman Mao, selected and read relevant chapters and sections of such works as the "Critique of the Gotha Program" by Marx and "On the Opposition Bloc" by Stalin, and by adopting the method of comparison and contrast, they are able to see more clearly the true feature of the false Marxism of Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers. The Party members said, "By reading and studying during the repudiation of revisionism, one is able to learn and remember more clearly, and to tell the difference between true and false Marxism, and the power of discrimination is improved."

In the study and repudiation, the Party committee of the mill also pays attention to guiding everybody in integrating the study of historical

experience with actual struggle and that has enabled everybody to appreciate more profoundly the historical experience of the struggle between the two lines in the Party and understand more fully the rationality of "the correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." Six of the committee members of the Party branch belonging to the A section of Textile Mill No. 3 are new cadres promoted from among the ranks of the workers. By means of study and the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation, they are not only able to understand about the acute and complex nature of the struggle between the two lines that existed in our Party for the past 50 years, but also understand that the basic problem underlining every line struggle was that of whether to carry out Marxism or to carry out revisionism, and because of that, they are more determined than ever to master revolutionary theory.

The Party committee, in organizing study for the Party members, has also paid attention to guide them in integrating book reading consciously with repudiating revisionism and transforming the world outlook, and used the stand, viewpoint and method of Marxism to transform their own subjective world outlook energetically, and continued to strengthen their Party-mindedness.

In the No. 4 textile workshop is a deputy secretary of the Party branch, who when studying such works as "Materialism and Empirio-Criticism" by Lenin and Chairman Mao's "On Practice," has summed up his own experience from the positive and negative aspects of the struggle between the two lines, and deeply realized that the reason why he had for a time in the past implemented the counter-revolutionary revisionist line was because he had, under the pernicious influence of idealist transcendentalism pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and his kind of swindlers, become separated from the masses and from reality. Since then, he has penetrated more consciously deep into the sections and teams to learn from the people and stepped up his investigation and study.

In the latter part of last year, this cadre went together with the other comrades to a small team to settle down, summed up the experience of how to organize the old workers with low cultural level to learn revolutionary theory and carried out education in ideology and political line well, and that played a definite part in pushing forward education in ideology and political line in the whole workshop.

Leading members of the Party committee of Shanghai State Cotton Mill No. 10 have attached great importance to their own private study. Whenever they set a demand on the lower level to do a thing, they would do that first themselves. They maintain a study system of two half-days and two nights of collective study a week besides spare-time individual study. The Party committee has set up a nucleus group for study, with the principal responsible member personally doing the grasping and setting the pace of reading, in repudiating revisionism and in guiding the "squad members" grasp energetically the stand, concept and method of Marxism. The members of the Party committee have also gone among the Party members and the masses to study together with them and to develop the revolutionary great criticism and repudiation together.

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BASIC LEVEL PARTY COMMITTEES

Wangchiang Hsien CCP Committee Raises Its Line Consciousness Continuously and Promotes the Development of Revolution and Production in the Entire Hsien By Conducting Penetrating Line Education and Developing Revolutionary Mass Criticism and Repudiation

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1972)

(NCNA Hofei, April 5, 1972) Since the 2nd plenary session of the 9th Central Committee of the Party, the CCP committee of Wangchiang hsien, Anhwei Province, following Chairman Mao's instructions on conducting an education in ideology and the political line in the whole Party and promoting the development of revolution and production throughout the hsien by developing line education penetratingly, reading Marxist, Leninist and Chairman Mao's books seriously, using Marxism-Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapon to conduct revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation well, has been eliminating the remnant poison of the revisionist line ideologically and politically and raising its initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

After the formation of the Wangchiang hsien Party committee, some of its leading members were influenced by the preposterous theory of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i who placed politics in opposition to production. As a result, they failed to handle the relation between revolution and production correctly for a period of time, and this affected the development of production.

In view of this ideological tendency, leading members of the hsien Party committee seriously studied Chairman Mao's teachings "Political work is the life line of all economic work" and "Grasp revolution and promote production," repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line advocated by swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and raised their own initiative in implementing Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. The "squad members" of the hsien Party committee consistently put revolution in command of production.

During the nursing of rice seedlings in spring last year, secretary of the hsien Party committee Wang Chien-hung went deep into the first line of production to conduct investigation and study which revealed that some of the communes and production brigades had conservative ideas concerning the popularization of good strains. Thus he immediately mobilized these communes and production brigades to visit Ch'angling production brigade in the hsien, which achieved great increase in output in 1970 as a result of its complete change-over to the planting of short-stem paddy rice and its practice of transplanting seedlings with soil attached to the roots. After being educated by these facts, those who wanted to plant only long-term rice changed over to the planting of short-stem paddy rice. As a result, the area of short-stem paddy rice planting in the hsien was expanded by more than 90,000 mow.

In July and August last year when a severe drought throughout the hsien created great difficulties for the planting of late rice, contradictions were found in some communes and production brigades in the problem of water supply. Thus Comrade Wang Chien-hung, braving intense heat, visited 11 communes where he vigorously grasped education in ideology and the political line, promoted the idea of considering the entire situation, and developed the spirit of socialist cooperation. By so doing, he solved the contradiction of water supply and enabled everybody to sow the late rice in time. As a result of the hsien Party committee's persistence in using revolution to command production and its stepping up of leadership over production, agricultural bumper harvest throughout the hsien was guaranteed.

In the eastern part of Wangchiang hsien there is a great number of lakes and the soil is fertile; but the western part of the hsien is hilly. The latter was often plagued by drought and scarcity of water, therefore food grain production was low. Before the cultural revolution, the former hsien Party committee paid attention only to grasping production in the lake areas but neglected production in hilly areas. This caused the hilly areas to remain backward for long period of time.

Since the cultural revolution, the new hsien Party committee has absorbed lessons learned in the past, repudiated subjective idealist ideas such as the "theory of hilly areas are backward," etc., marched forward, penetrated deep into hilly areas to conduct investigation and study, led the broad masses of people to engage in water conservation construction in hilly areas and to build ditches and ponds, and expanded the area of irrigation. In this way affliction by drought was gradually alleviated in hilly areas and the output of food grains was quickly increased.

However, while the entire hsien was striving to change the drought situation in the hilly areas, the lake areas were ravaged by a succession of heavy floods in 1969 and 1970, which innundated part of the farmland and reduced the output of the hsien. Under such circumstances, leading members of the hsien Party committee marched forward again and came to flooded communes and production brigades to investigate the water level of Lake Wuch'ang, Lake Ch'ingtsao, and Lake Chang and the direction of water flow, and visited the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and basic-level cadres. After a survey, they discovered that in the past attention was paid only to the drought and lack of water in hilly areas to the neglect of the fact that water conservation facilities in the lake areas were incapable of preventing heavy floods. Therefore the mistake of subjectivism was made during the grasping of production in lake areas.

With regard to this incident, the hsien Party committee reviewed Chairman Mao's "On Practice" and "On Contradiction," vigorously repudiated the idealist transcendentalism of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i and further established the viewpoint of "Practice, knowledge, again practice and again knowledge." Then they mobilized the masses and relied upon them to work out an effective measure to fight the flood in lake areas with greater, faster, better and more economical results. Finally, in 1971 a bumper harvest was achieved in the entire hsien, including the lake areas and hilly areas. The total output

of food grains during this year was increased by 16 percent as compared with 1968, the year of highest historical record. The average per-mow output reached 810 chin, which exceeded the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development."

During the movement of line education, members of Wangchiang hsien CCP committee took the lead to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation and actively led revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation into penetrating development. During the second half of last year, one of the members of the standing committee of the hsien Party committee, while staying in selected spots, discovered that some of the cadres of production brigades failed to draw a clear line of demarcation between the calculation of remuneration according to labor performed and work points in command. As a result, they developed "average" tendencies in connection with distribution problems and this affected the socialist enthusiasm of the commune members.

He realized that the problem occurred down below, but its root lay within himself. In the past, although he noticed the emergence of average tendencies in some of the production brigades, he dared not persevere in the principles because he was afraid that people would condemn him as having "Rightist inclinations." Thus he studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Policy and strategy are the life of the Party," led the masses to repudiate vigorously the crimes of swindlers like Liu Shao-ch'i of sabotaging the line and policies of the Party from the Right and the "Left," examined his own private interests and impure thoughts in front of the masses, actively publicized policies toward the people's communes at the present stage personally formulated by Chairman Mao, helped the cadres and masses to draw a clear line of demarcation between the calculation of remuneration according to labor performed and work points in command and between the socialist road and the capitalist road, resolutely struggled against various erroneous tendencies which violated the policy, and popularized the experience of some of the production brigades which implemented the policy well.

Under the leadership of the hsien Party committee, the broad masses of poor and lower-middle peasants and cadres at various levels in the hsien stirred up a new upsurge in learning in a big way, publicizing in a big way and repudiating in a big way and further implemented the Party's rural economic policy.

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TECHNICAL BOOKS

Actively Organize Scientific and Technical Personnel To Write Technical Books

- Lüta Municipal Synthetic Fiber Research Institute mobilizes its technical personnel to compile various technical books which are warmly welcomed by the masses

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 7, 1972)

(NCNA Shenyang, April 6, 1972) Lüta Municipal Synthetic Fiber Research Institute organizes its scientific and technical personnel to take part in the practice of production seriously, to sum up practical experience, and to actively compile and write technical books for the sake of socialist revolution and socialist construction. During the past few years, the scientific and technical personnel in this institute, in cooperation with the workers, compiled more than ten technical books and reference books concerning tetron production.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the general Party branch and revolutionary committee of this institute have systematically organized scientific and technical personnel and send them out of their research laboratories to take part in the practice of production. During the past few years, the technical personnel received re-education from the working class on the first line of the three great revolutionary struggles and seriously remolded their world outlook. As a result, they underwent profound changes in feeling and their bookish knowledge was gradually being combined with the workers' rich practical experience. This enables their knowledge and the workers' experience to play an active role in scientific research and production.

As the synthetic fiber industry in our country developed, more and more factories requested the Lüta Municipal Synthetic Fiber Research Institute to provide them with more technical data. The leadership and technical personnel in this institute thought that as a scientific research unit, the institute should contribute its efforts in this respect by summing up the practical experience accumulated during the past years and incorporating it into technical books. This can not only promote the work of the institute but also, more important still, bring about extensive exchange of experience and promote the development of the synthetic fiber industry of our country.

After the work of compilation was started, some of the scientific and technical personnel became afraid of being condemned as practicing bourgeois ideas of fame and profit and grew timid in their work as a result of their inability to handle the relation between politics and professional work correctly. Thus the leadership of the institute promptly conducted education on them in ideology and the political line, organized them to develop revolutionary mass criticism and repudiation, and drew a clear line of demarcation between writing books for the sake of revolution and the bourgeois idea of struggling to become famous for one's own sake, to raise

everybody's initiative in writing books for the sake of revolution. In this way many comrades actively took part in the work of compiling and writing technical books.

In the course of compilation, the scientific and technical personnel combined themselves closely with the masses of workers and humbly learned from the master workers. Some of the workers even took part in the compilation work directly and did the writing themselves. To insure the accuracy of the technical data, they adopted a serious and responsible attitude toward the work of compilation. They subjected every phenomenon and every conclusion to experiments and careful discussion and repeatedly checked every datum. Some of the comrades went through the trouble of making repeated revisions before they decided on the final version.

During the past few years, the scientific and technical personnel in this institute compiled more than ten technical books and reference books under the leadership of the Party general branch and the revolutionary committee of the institute. These books and reference books, which are greatly welcomed by the broad masses of workers and technical personnel, include: "The New Line of Tetron Resin Production," "Preliminary Results of Experiments on Short Tetron Fibers," "A Collection of Methods for Analyzing Tetron Resin Fiber," and others.

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PRODUCT QUALITY

The Question of Quality Is a Question of Line

by

The Writing Team, First Ministry of Machine-Building Industry

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, April 6, 1972)

For our country's socialist construction undertakings, ceaseless raising of quality has important significance.

Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee have all along attached importance to raising product quality. As early as before our country's liberation, Chairman Mao taught us: "All production should seek not only high quantity but also good quality so that the product may be durable for wear and durable for use." After the basic completion of our country's socialist transformation of the system of ownership of means of production, Chairman Mao personally formulated the general line of "Going all-out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism." With the ceaseless development of industrial production, Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee issued directives on many occasions: The question of industrial management must place particular emphasis on the question of quality; we must not neglect quantity but should give first priority to quantity; we must insure product quality and energetically strive for high quality. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's great proletarian revolutionary line, after going through the great proletarian cultural revolution movement, and having criticized and repudiated the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, we have brought about large increases of our country's industrial output. The variety of products registers rapid increases and product quality is raised ceaselessly.

Understand the Question of Quality by Elevating It to the Height of Political Line

The question of quality of industrial products is not only a question of technology but also a question of politics and a question of line.

The raising of product quality is a requirement for realizing the general line of going all-out, aiming high, and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism. With a view to developing industrial production with greater, faster, better and more economical results and to building a strong socialist nation, we not only need to build more new enterprises but should also exert further efforts to run the existing enterprises well. The raising of product quality to provide good products to various newly-built and expanded projects and to facilitate the formation of productive capability is a major task of one hundred years for the capital construction undertakings. The raising of

product quality can reduce the rate of waste products and lower raw material consumption, reduce labor and time for repairing, lower costs, and raise labor productivity and is an important aspect for production-increase and economy.

The steel-casting workshop of the Kwangchow Heavy Machine Works relentlessly grasped the quality of cast steel products last year, reduced the rate of stainless steel rejects by two-third, and reduced the rate of steel ingot rejects by three quarters. The plant increased its output by 22 percent over that of 1970 and lowered the cost of molten steel, thus realizing in a better way the requirement of achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results.

The raising of product quality is, in a sense, to increase the material wealth of society. The raising of product quality is to raise the use value of products. Marx said: "Whatever the form of the wealth of society may be, the use value always forms the material content of wealth." Only products with use value can become material wealth of society. The higher the use value of products is, the greater its function will be. For example, cog-wheels are used for many purposes, a cog-wheel of high quality can be used in place of several cog-wheels of low quality. If all our industrial enterprises seek high quality, good performance capability, high efficiency and long life of their products, use one product in the place of one and a half or two products, then the economic effect will have important significance to our country's socialist construction undertakings.

The raising of product quality is a major question of implementing the great strategic guideline of "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters, and do everything for the people." Every product we turn out is for the purpose of meeting the needs of socialist construction and the needs of the people, and its good quality or bad quality will be closely linked with the construction of the state with the people's interest. Take the machine industry for example. The good quality or bad quality of industrial machines directly affects the operation of other industrial departments and has a bearing on the development of our country's socialist industries. The good quality or bad quality of agricultural machines directly affects the development of agricultural production, and has a bearing on the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance. The good quality or bad quality of military industrial products directly affects national defense and affects preparations against war. The good quality or bad quality of civilian-use products directly affects the people's needs and has bearings on the elevation of the people's living standard.

It should also be realized that our products not only must meet the needs of our country's construction and the people's needs, but also must give support to world revolution, to the construction undertakings of brother socialist countries, and to the struggles for the liberation of the oppressed peoples and oppressed nations. This is our obligation to internationalism. Only by supplying high quality products would it be possible for us to thoroughly implement Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line in a better way.

The question of line is, in essence, a question of what road is to be taken, and a question of struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. We "must carry out Marxism and must not carry out revisionism," we must traverse the socialist road and not the capitalist road. Our country carries out Marxism-Leninism and is a socialist country, and the basic aim of our production is to meet the needs of the state and of the people, and we must serve revolution and serve the people. In our production we must be highly responsible to the state and the people and we must strive for high quality. Making shoddy goods, cheating in work and cutting down materials, using fake products in place of real goods, using inferior products in place of fine-quality goods as well as using various methods to extort money, deceive and exploit the people are all capitalist methods and are incompatible with the characteristics of our socialist state. If our enterprises are deceived by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers to disregard the needs of the state and of the people, and if we solely pursue after profits, strive for quantitative achievement to the neglect of quality, then we shall deviate from Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and slip onto the side-track of capitalism. We must persevere in the socialist orientation and place quantity in the first priority simultaneously with an increase in product quantity, thus concretely achieving the aim of fine quality, high output and low material consumption.

Use Dialectical Materialist Viewpoints To Correctly Handle the Question of Quality

To raise product quality, we must carry out the materialist theory of reflection and must not carry out idealist transcendentalism. Chairman Mao taught us: "If a man wants to succeed in his work, that is, to achieve the anticipated results, he must bring his ideas into correspondence with the laws of the objective external world; if they do not correspond, he will fail in his practice." In order to insure product quality, we must have correct designs, and have scientific operational methods in the course of production. Only those designs and operational methods that correspond with the objective laws are correct and scientific. In order to insure product quality, we must also have strict testing systems. To carry out testing of products is to test whether or not the production of products is in compliance with scientific operational regulations, and to test if the quality is up to the requirement of correct designs. In our socialist enterprises, the persistence in correct designs, the scientific operational regulations and the strict testing systems are designed to uphold the materialist theory of reflection. It is incorrect to describe these rational things as "useless" and as "controls, oppressions and restrictions" over the workers.

Practice is the sole standard to test objective truth. To find out whether or not a kind of industrial product is up to the standard of quality, we must not only carry out strict testings in the factories but also make repeated testings in the course of practice and in the course of utilization. Laiyang Power Machine Works in Shantung switched its former experimental method in the laboratory to a method of combining laboratory experiment with farm field experiment. Over the past few years, members of

the Works have conducted investigative interviews in three provinces and 59 hsien (municipalities) in Shantung Province. They set up over ten experimental points in northwestern Shantung where the wind and sandstorm are stronger, in the saline-alkali soil areas of southwestern Shantung, and in the hilly and coastal areas of the Chiaotung district. After conducting the on-the-spot experiments, they innovated over 20 kinds of accessory parts and greatly raised the diesel engines' adaptability to different topographical and different weather conditions, and extended the life span of the diesel engines. As industrial production makes incessant development, the standards of quality should be raised ceaselessly. Only by adhering to the laws of cognition of "Practice, knowledge, practice again, and knowledge again," by penetrating into reality, by making investigation and research and summing up experiences, and by making continuous innovation, can we enable product quality to meet actual requirements and turn out new products of higher quality.

To raise product quality, we must correctly handle the dialectical relationship between quality and quantity, between good results and economy, and between man and equipment. We must respect materialist dialectics and oppose metaphysics.

Some people separate quantity from quality, saying: "If you achieve high output you can't have good quality, if you achieve good quality you can't yield high output." This is a sort of metaphysical viewpoint. Quantity and quality are a unity of opposites and are mutually dependent. Any quality is expressed by a certain amount of quantity; there will be no quality without quantity. Conversely, a quantity must have certain quality; it is pointless to talk of quantity without quality. When we place emphasis on quality, it doesn't mean that we do not want quantity but it means that we want to increase quantity under the premise of insuring quality.

When some comrades failed to fulfill the specified quantitative targets of state plans, they started to hurry up trying to reach the target without paying attention to insuring product quality, and this is incorrect. The production targets prescribed by the state plans have both quantitative targets and qualitative targets, and both of them must be fulfilled. The mere fulfillment of quantitative targets without fulfilling qualitative targets means a failure to fulfill state plans. Some comrades failed to pay attention to the quality of urgently needed products, considering that the urgently needed products had only quantitative problems and it wouldn't matter if the quality was a bit below the standard. This is also wrong. Many kinds of the urgently needed products are new products and their quality may be slightly below the standard when their production is at the initial stage. However, we should never be satisfied with our ability to turn out new products but should devise various ways and means to raise the quality of new products. We must particularly realize that the inferior quality of some urgently needed products would have greater effect and may even affect the entire undertaking of one construction project or one national defense installation project.

Some comrades place good results and economy in two opposite positions, maintaining that you can't have both good results and economy, and so they often fail to tackle the problem of correctly handling the relationship between the raising of product quality and the use of raw materials. The raising of product quality is an important part of the content of practicing economy. When we raise quality, reduce waste products, sub-standard products and damaged products, lower the consumption of raw materials, and extend the life of products, then we are able to economize a large amount of manpower, materials and money. Raw materials have important bearings on the improvement of product quality. Of course we should not "use high-grade materials in place of low-grade materials" and "use large materials in place of small materials" in an attempt to raise product quality, but we must never neglect the quality of raw materials. We must carry out testing of raw materials. We must carry out experiments on the selection and substitution of raw materials, and must not use substitutes indiscriminately.

Some comrades fail to correctly handle the relationship between man and equipment, so they either neglect the factor of man or the factor of equipment. For the purpose of raising product quality, equipment is an important factor instead of a decisive factor. The decisive factor is man instead of equipment. Some enterprises turn out good quality products but they have no advanced equipment. Equipment can be innovated. Through the unfolding of technical innovation, backward equipment can be transformed into advanced equipment. We place emphasis on the decisive factor of man in order to give better play to the role of equipment. Good equipment or bad equipment have direct bearing on the degree of precision in the processing of products and accessories. In order to insure product quality, we must rely on the masses to innovate equipment, strengthen the maintenance and management of equipment, thus enabling equipment to continuously improve and constantly remain in a perfect condition. Otherwise, it will be impossible to raise product quality.

"It is the people, and the people alone, who are the motive force that makes world history." In raising product quality, the leadership must integrate with the masses, trust the masses, rely on the masses and boldly mobilize the masses. Correct product design must be derived from the masses' practice in production struggle. We must rely on the masses to expose problems on product quality. We must rely on the masses to tackle difficulties that affect product quality. We must rely on the masses to formulate and enforce various regulations and systems for insuring product quality. We must use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought to lead the masses so that they can educate themselves to overcome various kinds of non-proletarian ideas. Some people think it very difficult to tackle the problem of product quality, and this is in reality an expression of their distrust in the masses. We shall certainly able to achieve better quality of products, if we resolutely uphold historical materialism, criticize and repudiate historical idealism, eradicate the pernicious influence of "the theory that the leadership is wiser" and that "the masses are backward" advocated by Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, wholeheartedly rely on the working class, boldly arouse the masses and energetically unfold mass movements.

The Key Lies with Conscientious Implementation of Chairman Mao's Revolutionary Line and Policy

In raising product quality the key lies with the conscientious implementation of Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

In raising product quality, we must relentlessly grasp class struggle and the struggle between the two lines, and penetratingly carry out education in ideology and political line. We must use Marxism, Leninism and Mao Tse-tung's thought as weapons to criticize and repudiate the counter-revolutionary revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and other swindlers, and criticize their advocacy of anarchism. We must at all times pay attention to new trends of class struggle, and smash the class enemies' sabotage activities in time. We must strengthen ideological and political work, criticize and repudiate the erroneous tendency of stressing quantity to the neglect of quality, criticize and repudiate the departmental idea that disregard the overall situation of revolution as well as their reluctance to exert effort in doing things. We must criticize and repudiate various erroneous mentalities which are in defiance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line so as to raise product quality incessantly.

Policies are the concrete embodiment of political lines. To raise product quality, we must implement various policies of the Party. We must fully arouse the socialist enthusiasm of veteran cadres, new cadres, veteran workers and new workers as well as technical personnel and fully play their role. Those industrial enterprises which are modern, which produce a multiple variety of products, which have technological process composed of complex machines, must be placed under the leadership of revolutionary cadres who have certain standard and experiences. The veteran cadres have several decades' revolutionary experience under the leadership of Chairman Mao and have ten or twenty years' experience in running factories, so they are the Party's valuable asset and they must be used boldly and given enthusiastic support in their work performance. A group of new cadres has come up after being nurtured by Mao Tse-tung's thought. They are full of energy and high spirits and they should be helped and nurtured with ardor so as to enable them to grow up with skills in the course of practice. The new and veteran cadres must strengthen their unity to make mutual learning and mutual assistance. The veteran cadres must care for the new cadres, the new cadres must respect the veteran cadres and modestly learn from the veteran cadres.

In industrial enterprises, we must pay particular attention to relying on the veteran workers and give full play to the role of veteran workers who have many years' practical experience. Some enterprises reported low quality of products and the main reason was that they failed to respect the experience summed up by the veteran workers after a long period of struggle and practice. The young workers are fresh blood of the workers' contingent and they should be given assistance in an ardent and patient way. We must not only assist them to raise their political consciousness but also help them to master and elevate their technical skills. If the people have low political consciousness and lack work ability and

technical skills, they cannot turn out good products even if they have good equipment, good designs and good raw materials.

Technical personnel have certain technical special skills and they are an indispensable and important contingent for the strengthening of enterprise management, for the elevation of product quality and for the satisfactory running of socialist enterprises. For the purpose of building socialism, and of catching up with, and overtaking the world's advanced levels in science and technology, the working class must have their own technological contingent and their own experts. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of technical personnel have received re-education from the working class during the three revolutionary movements, and enhanced their ability. We must firmly uphold the guideline of uniting, educating and transforming them, arrange for them to work on technical positions, and enable them to play their role to the full during the three-in-one combination between the workers, cadres and technical personnel.

The strengthening of enterprise management is an important task in the struggle-criticism-transformation of enterprises, and is an important assurance for the raising of product quality. To strengthen enterprise management, we must at present place particular emphasis on quality control. To strengthen technical work, we must conduct scientific experiments, energetically unfold technical innovation, make a good job of equipment maintenance, and organize balanced production. We must strengthen management organs and management systems, and exert particular effort to set up and strengthen quality testing system by combining the three aspects of self-testing by the masses, mutual testing, and testing by specialized personnel. We must uphold the principle of having production serve use. Products which are sub-standard in quality should not be permitted to be delivered from the factories. Guarantees should be provided to return, exchange, and repair products of inferior quality. The raising of product quality is not merely an internal matter of enterprises. Relevant leadership organizations must improve their style of leadership work, conscientiously make a good job of comprehensive balancing, make a good job of planned management and raw materials management so as to assist enterprises to raise product quality.

To raise product quality, we must strengthen Party leadership. The question of quality is a question of political line, and it should be grasped by the production departments, by the technical departments and also by the Party committees. The Party committees should include the question of quality on their agenda. The No. 1 man must personally grasp quality control. The workers aptly said: "Good quality or bad quality all depends on whether the leadership grasps it or not." The Party committee of the Peking No. 2 General Machine Works held regular meetings last year to study production problems and studied both output problems and quality problems. Members of the Party committee penetrated into the workshops to grasp key problems, and assisted them to tackle major problems, rapidly raising the quality of products. The rate of standardized products of iron casting was

raised from 91 percent to 98.4 percent; the rate of standardized products of steel casting was raised from 92 percent to 98.9 percent; and the rate of standardized products of processing was raised from 97.7 percent to 99.2 percent. This fact illustrates that the quality of products can be elevated to a new level if the Party committees strengthen leadership, make investigation and research, conscientiously grasp typical models, and sum up and popularize advanced experiences.

* * *

INDUSTRY

Self-Reliance Brings About Radical Change in Tientsin Factory

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Apr. 8, 1972)

production has shot up at the tientsin battery plant since it began to build equipment on its own during the great proletarian cultural revolution. it made more than 90 machines to form three production lines. output of the plant last year was twice that of 1966. quality improved markedly and cost dropped by 51 per cent.

the plant had 400 workers before the cultural revolution. labour intensity was high and efficiency low at some production processes. the workers had long wanted to change this state of affairs. however, influenced by the renegade liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the leadership turned to the state for investment and relied on the few technicians to improve the equipment. this delayed the work of transforming the plant.

during the cultural revolution, the workers, cadres and technicians, led by the plant party committee and revolutionary committee, criticised the revisionist line and conducted a technical innovation campaign in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. a three-in-one technical group composed of workers, cadres and technicians set about transforming the amalgation process which required great labour intensity. the technical group soon produced a design of an amalgation machine with the help of the workers. the machine was manufactured with little cost after nearly a hundred experiments. this rid the amalgation workers of heavy manual labour and raised efficiency 15 fold. then they went on to make 56 pieces of equipment including mixers, squeezers and plate casting machines.

the initial success inspired the workers and cadres to transform the whole production process. they decided to streamline production. a technical innovation group made up of forgers, plate press workers and technicians started experiments on automatic conveyance of lead powder.

existing technical literature limits the maximum length of the piping in which lead powder is delivered to 15 metres. excessive length gives rise to vibration harmful to the equipment. but the plant had to lay a 30-metre-long pipe from one shop to another if it wanted to save investment on putting up a new shop. the workers spent more than five months finding ways to lay the pipe horizontally with minimum vibration. automatic conveyance of lead powder has enabled two workers to do the work of 30 in the lead powder shop.

later the production of the positive and negative plates was also streamlined. introduction of the three production lines has raised production several fold, in addition to marked improvement in quality and the increase of the variety of products from 20 to 70.

by 1971, the plant had attained self-sufficiency in all the raw materials it needs, except for sulphuric acid. the workers, led by the plant party committee, set out to trial-produce sulphuric acid themselves. they put up a workshop with planks and roofing felt and started experiments with crude equipment. at the outset, there were frequent breakdowns of equipment. led by veteran worker chang mao-ting, a communist, the workers overcame the handicap and turned out sulphuric acid up to standards for batteries. now the plant can meet its own needs for this raw material.

increase of equipment and growth of production called for more factory buildings. the workers, cadres and technicians of the plant undertook construction on their own. they have in the last few years put up new buildings with a total floor space of more than 1,000 square metres.

INDUSTRIAL WASTE

Sewage Water Put to Good Use in North China City

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Apr. 8, 1972)

a new industrial city in north china has succeeded in using industrial waste water and other filthy water in the city to irrigate farmland. as a result of more than ten years of experiment in treating and using the sewage water, the city is effectively bringing pollution under control and making industrial waste serve agricultural production.

the capital of hopei province, shihchiachuang, daily discharges large quantities of sewage as industry and the urban population grow.

bringing into play the advantages of socialism, town and country co-operate and people in different fields of work pool their efforts to tackle the problem.

the city now has five waste water disposal centres and a pumping station and irrigation ditches totalling more than 100 kilometres in length have been dug. practically all the 400,000 tons of sewage daily discharged by the city's factories and living quarters is concentrated, treated and drained off to irrigate 12,930 hectares of cropland.

the amount of fertilizer contained in each ton of treated sewage is equivalent to 383 grammes of ammonium sulphate. land irrigated with treated waste water yields 1.125 to 1.5 tons of more grain per hectare than that irrigated with fresh water when other factors remain unchanged. per-hectare grain output in the huaiti brigade increased from 4.72 tons in 1957 to 11 tons last year as a result of its efforts in learning from tachai and using sewage for irrigation. the communes and brigades that could not grow rice in the past owing

to shortage of water and fertilizer have reaped rich harvests after waste water was used for irrigation.

the municipal construction department in shihchiachuang has saved nearly one million yuan annually since sewage was used for irrigation. the city also recovers large quantities of acid, soda, dyes and other industrial raw materials and turns out dozens of kinds of products from such water.

the city's party and government leadership has since 1958 paid great attention to making multi-purpose use of sewage and other waste water and eliminating pollution. a special committee was set up for this purpose together with a research group engaging in experiments for using sewage to irrigate farmland. industrial, agricultural, hydro-geological, municipal construction, health and scientific research departments pooled their efforts in the research. local factories took effective measures which resulted in reducing the harmful content of waste water. peasants from rural people's communes worked for many years on projects for using waste water for irrigation. such large-scale coordination proves the superiority of the socialist system.

the municipal leadership has relied on the masses and adopted various methods to avoid the negative effects of irrigation by waste water. workers, cadres and technicians in the municipal research group conduct experiments in more than thirty brigades with the peasants. they added treated garbage and cinder to waste water to prevent the soil from becoming crusty and raise its warmth.

in the past ten years and more, the people's communes on the outskirts of the city have led peasants in making experiments for the effective use of waste water for irrigation. they carried out experiments on a dozen kinds of cereal crops and vegetables, including wheat, paddy rice, corn, egg-plants and chinese cabbage, to ascertain their adaptability to sewage. after careful observation, the peasants devised various methods of using sewage more scientifically for irrigation, such as using fresh and waste water together or in turn, irrigating the fields with sewage while chemical fertilizer is applied, and using different ways of irrigation according to different crops and different growing period.

AFFORESTATION

East China Region Afforests Barren Hills

(NCNA-English Nanchang, Apr. 8, 1972)

the kannan administrative region in east china's kiangsi province has covered barren hills with timber and industrial forests in a planned way as part of its effort to implement chairman mao's principle "take grain as the key link and ensure an all-round development". this helps protect farmland, promote agricultural production and develop the economy in mountainous villages.

hilly area makes up 75 per cent of the region. it had abundant forest resources during the second revolutionary civil war period in 1927-37. after the red army moved northward to resist japanese invaders, the kuomintang reactionaries came and felled and burned trees recklessly, resulting in serious soil erosion.

efforts were made to plant trees on barren hills after liberation. but the past few years saw local people turn out in a big move to afforest the remaining barren slopes. they covered 200,000 hectares with pine and cedar trees, 26,700 hectares with tea oil and tung oil trees, 8,700 hectares with tea groves and 4,700 hectares with fruit trees. this helped check soil erosion over an area of 270,000 hectares and ensure good harvests.

in the course of mass afforestation, the party and revolutionary committees of the region initiated study classes where cadres at county and commune levels and peasants studied chairman mao's teachings and learned from the experience of the chiaochi production brigade in hsingkuo county. this production brigade afforested 530 hectares of barren hill slopes while improving farmland and brought erosion under control. its grain yield per hectare rose to 7.6 tons last year as against 3 tons previously.

on the basis of an extensive investigation tour, the leading members of the regional party and revolutionary committees worked out a plan to grow different kinds of trees on barren hills in accordance with varying conditions. all counties, communes, production brigades and teams had their own afforestation plans. many state-owned forestry stations and collective forestry stations run by communes and production brigades were soon set up.

MEDICAL SERVICE

Northwest China Province of Chinghai Makes Progress in Medical Work

(NCNA-English Sining, Apr. 8, 1972)

the northwest china province of chinghai has set up a network of medical service since it was liberated in 1949.

this is in sharp contrast to the pre-liberation years when its multi-national people had no access to medicine. the situation was so incredible that only yushu in the vast pastoral areas had a clinic with two doctors. the poor herdsmen patients were at the mercy of witch doctors who simply cheated them out of everything they had.

the province has 90 times as many hospitals, clinics and other medical institutions and 80 times as many hospital beds and nearly 80 times as many medical workers as in early post-liberation days. the chinghai medical college has trained 4,500 medical workers of various nationalities since its founding in 1958. in addition, medical research, innovations in medical methods, application of new, quick acupuncture therapy and combination of traditional chinese and western medicine have made much headway. the great proletarian cultural revolution saw an even bigger progress in chinghai's medical work.

chinghai has set up a number of small pharmaceutical plants self-reliantly through hard work. these plants combine methods of their own devising with modern methods in production and make use of local resources. the chinghai pharmaceutical plant started with producing only one kind of drug in 1958. now it has developed into a modern plant that turns out a wide range of medicines in great quantities.

in response to chairman mao's great call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", many medical workers in the cities and towns have settled in rural and stockbreeding areas in the past few years. urban hospitals often send mobile medical teams to serve the peasants and herdsmen. they have also helped train doctors and nurses for local clinics. their service is widely acclaimed.

since the cultural revolution the province has extended the cooperative medical service, which now embraces 1,500 production brigades. the commune members only have to pay a tiny sum annually and enjoy prompt and free treatment and medicine, or paying very little in certain cases.

the province now has trained 5,200 "barefoot doctors" and 4,200 health workers from among its multi-national people, averaging one to two in every brigade. they give medical treatment and help local people prevent diseases while taking part in collective labour. they are a reinforcement in medical and health work and play an important role in improving the health conditions of rural and stockbreeding areas.

chairman mao teaches: "chinese medicine and pharmacology are a great treasure-house, and efforts should be made to explore them and raise them to a higher level." the chinghai medical workers are carrying this out more consciously after criticizing liu shao-chi's counter-revolutionary revisionist line on medical and health work. achievements include the adoption and popularization of new quick methods of acupuncture treatment, acupuncture anaesthesia, anaesthetizing with herbal medicine and treating acute abdominal cases without operation.

increasing numbers of folk and tested prescriptions, some being "family secrets" for generations, are being collected and studied. the people collect local medicinal herbs and promoted their growth. more than 300 hectares of land, mostly belonging to rural communes and brigades, were sown to medicinal herbs in 1971. these included such valuable varieties as ginseng which had never been grown in chinghai.

following chairman mao's call "get mobilized, pay attention to hygiene, reduce disease, improve health conditions", the party organizations lead the people in patriotic health campaigns, pupularizing knowledge of hygiene and building up a healthy environment. annual inoculations against smallpox, measles, infantile paralysis, whooping cough, diphtheria, typhoid and other diseases, are provided to all free of charge by the state.

chinghai has established a provincial hospital for the prevention and treatment of vocational diseases. special organizations have also been set up in child and maternity care.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Albanian Government Delegation Arrives in Peking to Warm Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

an albanian government delegation led by piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, arrived in peking today to a rousing welcome.

the delegation was warmly welcomed at the airport by chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; and sha feng, minister of agriculture and forestry; as well as more than three thousand people of the capital. typical remarks among the people were: the two parties and two peoples of china and albania are closest comrades-in-arms who have always supported and encouraged each other. the current visit to china of the albanian government delegation will surely further consolidate and strengthen the great friendship between the two peoples which is forged on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

also present were albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and officials of the albanian embassy in peking.

peking airport today flew the national flags of albania and china. the welcomers held streamers reading "long live the great friendship between the people of china and albania exclamation" "long live comrade enver hoxha exclamation" and "long live chairman mao exclamation"

after piro dodbiba and other albanian comrades stepped down from the plane, chi teng-kuei and other comrades cordially shook hands with them and warmly embraced them. the albanian comrades happily waved to the cheering crowd. the airport resounded with the beating of drums and cymbals. the welcomers waved bouquets and multi-coloured streamers and youngsters danced to gay music. the airport was permeated with a warm atmosphere of militant unity of the people of the two countries.

also present were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including yu chan, chang chuan-chung, chou ping, hsing jen-hsien, li yung-kai, chao chih-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

wang pin, a deputy department director of the chinese ministry of foreign trade, and spiro rusha, member of the delegation and commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, who had gone specially to shanghai to meet the delegation, arrived by the same plane.

the albanian government delegation arrived in shanghai yesterday. it was welcomed at the airport by ma tien-shui, secretary of the shanghai municipal party committee and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee; feng kuo-chu, standing committee member of the municipal revolutionary committee; and leading members of departments concerned, including chang chi-wu and chi wei-li. comrade ma tien-shui gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the albanian comrades.

Chi Teng-kuei, Pai Hsiang-kuo, Sha Feng and Others Meet Albanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china; pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; and sha feng, minister, and yang li-kung, vice-minister, of agriculture and forestry, this evening met piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, and the albanian government delegation he is leading. the chinese and albanian comrades had a very cordial and friendly conversation.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present.

present on the occasion were members of the albanian government delegation: spiro rusha, commercial counsellor of the albanian embassy in peking, thanas gjini, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade, stavri mitezi, an expert, and pandi jorgji, a staff member.

also present were leading members and staff members of chinese departments concerned, including yu chan, chang chuan-chung, wang pin, chao chih-chien, chang hsing-chiao and fan cheng-cha.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei Gives Banquet in Honor of Albanian Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

chi teng-kuei, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the albanian government delegation led by piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the albanian embassy in peking attended.

present were pai hsiang-kuo, minister, and li chiang, vice-minister, of foreign trade; sha feng, minister, and yang li-kung, vice-minister, of agriculture and forestry; and leading members of departments concerned, including yu chan, chang chuan-chung, chou ping, wang pin, cheng chung, hsing jen-hsien, li yung-kai, chao chih-chien and chang hsing-chiao.

comrades chi teng-kuei and piro dodbiba made speeches at the banquet which was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship. the chinese and albanian comrades talked cordially about friendship, and proposed toasts to the continuous new victories in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in china and albania, to the constant development of the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and albania, and to the health and long life of the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung.

Comrade Chi Teng-kuei's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

following is the text of the speech by comrade chi teng-kuei at the banquet he gave here this evening in honour of the albanian government delegation:

dear comrade piro dodbiba,

dear comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo,

dear comrades on the albanian government delegation,

comrades,

on behalf of the chinese communist party, the chinese government and people, i extend a warm welcome to the albanian government delegation led by comrade piro dodbiba, alternate member of the political bureau of the central committee of the albanian party of labour and minister of agriculture, and pay the most cordial regards to you, our close comrades-in-arms. half a year ago, we and comrade dodbiba had cordial conversations here on china-albania friendship. today, once again, the albanian government delegation led by comrade dodbiba has brought us the profound friendship of the albanian party of labour and people, and good news about the socialist revolution and socialist construction in albania. this is an encouragement and support to us. for this we express our heartfelt gratitude.

we are happy to see that the heroic albanian people, under the leadership of the albanian party of labour headed by the great marxist-leninist comrade enver hoxha, have scored one important victory after another on various fronts.

the revolutionization movement is continuing to develop in depth, the national defence capabilities have been steadily fortified, and the dictatorship of the proletariat has been further consolidated. high in morale and strong in fighting will, the albanian people are now striving to materialize the resolutions of the historic sixth congress of the party of labour and to fulfill the fifth five-year plan. on the industrial front, the workers and staff members display a revolutionary spirit and enthusiastically go in for socialist emulation and technical innovations; they fulfilled the production tasks for the first quarter of the year ahead of schedule. on the agricultural front, the farm workers, brimming with revolutionary enthusiasm, plunge themselves into the work of reclaiming waste land, levelling fields, building water conservancy projects, planting trees, accumulating manure and spring ploughing, thus bringing about a new high tide of farm production. everywhere in albania is a scene of vigour and prosperity. we sincerely wish the fraternal albanian people continuous new successes in the socialist revolution and socialist construction.

in international affairs, the albanian party of labour and the albanian people resolutely oppose u.s. imperialism and soviet revisionist social-imperialism, firmly support the three peoples of indochina in their war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, firmly support the just struggle of the palestinian and other arab peoples, and firmly support the struggle of all countries and peoples subjected to aggression, subversion, interference, control and bullying by the two superpowers -- the united states and the soviet union. this spirit of proletarian internationalism as shown by the albanian party of labour and the albanian people has won praise and admiration from the revolutionary people the world over.

the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and albania are the closest comrades-in-arms in the joint struggle against imperialism and modern revisionism and in the common cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction. we have always trusted, supported and encouraged each other and learned from each other. our friendship is founded by chairman mao and comrade enver hoxha and is based on the principles of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism. it has stood the severe test of international class struggle, and cannot be undermined by any force. just as the albanian people's great leader comrade enver hoxha says: "we are inseparable brothers and comrades-in-arms. our unity is steel-like." the chinese people's great leader chairman mao says: "no matter what happens in the world, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."

we are convinced that the current friendly visit to china of the albanian government delegation led by comrade piro dodbiba will surely make new contributions to promoting the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of our two parties, our two governments and our two peoples.

now i propose a toast

to the great achievements in the socialist revolution and socialist construction in albania,

to the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two governments and two peoples of china and albania,

to the health and long life of comrade enver hoxha, the great leader of the albanian people and the closest friend of the chinese people,

to the health of comrade mehmet shehu,

to the health of comrade piro dodbiba,

to the health of comrade ambassador xhorxhi robo,

to the health of all comrades on the albanian government delegation, and

to the health of all comrades present here exclamation

Comrade Piro Dodbiba's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

following is the text of the speech by comrade piro dodbiba at the banquet given here this evening by comrade chi teng-kuei in honour of the albanian government delegation:

dear comrade chi teng-kuei,

dear comrade pai hsiang-kuo,

dear comrade sha feng,

dear comrades,

i am extremely happy to have the opportunity to be in peking again and have a reunion with you -- our respected comrades-in-arms.

allow me, first of all, to convey to you on behalf of the albanian party of labour and the government of the albanian people's republic and in the name of the government delegation i have the honour of leading, the warmest greetings of the fraternal albanian people. the albanian people highly respect chairman mao tsetung, the outstanding marxist-leninist and our dearest and most esteemed friend.

our two peoples, two countries and two parties have forged an unbreakable friendship and unity. this friendship and unity is established on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism.

this great friendship and militant unity is founded and developed by our two glorious parties and our two great leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha. it has been tempered in the struggle to build socialism in our two countries and in the great struggle against imperialism led by u.s. imperialism, against modern revisionism led by soviet social-imperialism and against all reactionaries in the world.

the great china of mao tsetung is advancing steadfastly to seize new victories in various fields. she has become

the hope and the pillar of the revolutionary people of the world.

led by the glorious chinese communist party and guided by comrade mao tsetung's marxist-leninist thought and theses, the great people of china have made enormous achievements in the country's socialist revolution and construction.

the albanian people rejoice over and are proud of these victories, because we look upon them as our own.

under the leadership of the albanian party of labour and comrade enver hoxha, our people are striving to carry out the resolutions of the historic sixth congress of the party so as to further promote our country's revolutionary struggle and socialist construction. our country's achievements are inseparable from the selfless and fraternal assistance and powerful support of the great chinese people, the glorious communist party of china and chairman mao tsetung, the albanian people's closest friend and the great marxist-leninist.

the albanian people and the albanian party of labour make correct appraisal of and are grateful for this enormous and continuous assistance of internationalism.

the relationship between our two parties, two peoples and two countries is a brilliant example of sincere relationship of internationalism.

under the wise leadership of our great leaders chairman mao tsetung and comrade enver hoxha, our two peoples and two parties will always advance shoulder to shoulder and hand in hand, and hold high the victorious banner of marxism-leninism till final victory in the sharp struggle against imperialism, revisionism and reaction.

as chairman mao tsetung says, "no matter what happens in the world, our two parties and our two peoples will always be united, will always fight together and be victorious together."

please allow me to raise glass

to the revolutionary friendship between albania and china,

to the great, heroic chinese people,

to the glorious communist party of china,

to the health and long life of the great leader and the great marxist-leninist chairman mao tsetung,

to the health of comrade chou en-lai,

to the health of comrade chi teng-kuei,

to the health of comrade pai hsiang-kuo,

to the health of comrade sha feng, and

to the health of all comrades present here exclamation

Kuo Mo-jo and Wu Yu-hsun Meet Albanian Professors in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

kuo mo-jo, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress and president of the academy of sciences of china, and wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with chemist viron kota, associate professor of the department of natural sciences of state university of tirana, and mineralogist stavri buri, associate professor of the department of geology of the university.

albanian ambassador to china xhorxhi robo was present on the occasion.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientific workers wang ming-hsiu, hou hsiang-lin, pan chun, chu yung-hsing and wu li-jen, and interpreter tao miao-fa.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

British M.P. Churchill and Mrs. Churchill Arrive in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

winston spencer churchill, member of parliament of the britisn conservative party, and mrs. churchill arrived here by air yesterday on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. they had visited shanghai and hangchow in the company of hsieh chi-mei, council member of the host organization.

they were greeted at the airport by leading members of the host and other organizations ma chia-chun and chang yi-chun.

z.c. orr, second secretary of the british embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND BURMA

Communist Party of Burma Sends Message of Condolence on Death of Comrade Hsieh Fu-chih

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

the central committee of the communist party of china has received a message from the central committee of the communist party of burma which expressed condolences on the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih. the message, dated april 2, reads:

the central committee of the communist party of china,

dear comrades:

on learning of the death on march 26, 1972, of comrade hsieh fu-chih, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china, member of the military commission of the c.p.c. central committee, vice-premier of the state council and minister of public security, member of the national defence council and chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, we, as you and the chinese people, were filled with grief and regret.

comrade hsieh fu-chih had always been loyal to the chinese people and the cause of communism.

comrade hsieh fu-chih died in the struggle led by the communist party of china against imperialism, revisionism and the reactionaries of all countries.

the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih is a great loss not only to the communist party of china and the chinese people, but also to the oppressed peoples of burma and other countries in the world.

we are convinced that the communist party of china and the chinese people will transform their grief over the death of comrade hsieh fu-chih into strength.

we believe that under the leadership of the c.p.c. central committee headed by chairman mao, the communist party of china and the chinese people will constantly consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat in china.

with red salute exclamation

the central committee of
the communist party of burma

april 2, 1972

CHINA AND CANADA

Chinese Table Tennis Delegation Visits Birthplace of Norman Bethune

(NCNA-English Toronto, Apr. 7, 1972)

the chinese table tennis delegation with chuang tse-tung as head and li meng-hua and chien ta-yung as deputy heads paid a visit to gravenhurst, birthplace of the internationalist fighter norman bethune 115 miles north of toronto, on april 5 in the company of cecil schell, mayor of the city.

when members of the delegation arrived at the house where bethune was born, they were warmly welcomed by the hosts of the house, guided by the canadian friends, the delegation visited the house with great respect and a desire for learning.

the chinese delegation also visited a high school in the city to the welcome of the principal and hundreds of students. chinese table tennis players held exhibition matches for the teachers and students. head of the delegation chuang tse-tung played table tennis with mayor schell and the principal.

on behalf of the chinese delegation, chuang tse-tung presented an embroidered portrait of norman bethune to the city of gravenhurst. he said: "there exists a traditional friendship between the chinese and the canadian people. as is known to all, back in the difficult years of china's war of resistance against japanese aggression, doctor bethune made light of travelling thousands of miles to china, shared weal and woe and went through thick and thin with the chinese people for the cause of liberation of the chinese people and laid down his precious life there." he said that the chinese people will forever remember norman bethune and learn from him.

on the same day, mayor schell gave a luncheon in honour of the delegation.

the delegation arrived in toronto, capital of ontario province, from montreal by plane on april 4. on the evening of the same day, chinese residents in toronto gave a reception in honour of the delegation. the next evening, allan grossman, minister of revenue of ontario province, gave a banquet in honour of the delegation on behalf of the premier of the province. speaking at the banquet, grossman said that the visit made by the chinese delegation is an important link in strengthening the friendly relations between the two countries.

the chinese delegation also visited the world-famous niagara falls in toronto.

CHINA AND CEYLON

Chinese Government Shipping Delegation Leaves Peking for Ceylon

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

a government shipping delegation of the people's republic of china left here by air for ceylon at noon today at the invitation of the ceylonese government to hold talks and sign an agreement on the joint shipping route between the governments of the two countries. leader of the delegation is ma tzu-ching, chinese ambassador to ceylon who is already there, and deputy leader chou chiu-yen.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by ma yao-chi, vice-minister of communications, and leading members of departments concerned, including yeh cheng-chang, chang peng-shou, cheng fei and hsi yen-sheng.

also present were r.l.a.i. karannagoda, ceylonese ambassador to china, and n. balasubramaniam, counsellor of the ceylonese embassy in peking.

CHINA AND MALTA

Maltese Government Delegation Led by Prime Minister Mintoff Arrives in South China City

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 7, 1972)

maltese prime minister dominic mintoff and the government delegation he is leading, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, arrived in kwangchow by special plane from nanking today to a warm welcome from over 3,000 people in the south china city.

among those who welcomed the distinguished maltese guests at the airport were ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; kung shih-chuan, first vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee; chen yu, wang shou-tao and chao tzu-yang, vice-chairmen of the provincial revolutionary committee; jen szu-chung, political commissar of the p.l.a. kwangchow units; and other leading members of the provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including yang mei-sheng, chan tsai-fang, hsiao yuan-li, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi and huang yeh.

kwangchow airport today flew the national flags of malta and china. filled with friendly feelings for the maltese people, crowds assembled at the airport to greet the distinguished guests, holding streamers of welcome.

the airport became a scene of jubilation as prime minister mintoff and the members of the maltese government delegation lorry sant, dr. edgar mizzi, joseph forace and joe camilleri, accompanied by premier chou en-lai, ting sheng and others, walked round to meet the welcoming crowds amid the beating of drums and gongs. youngsters blew bugles and artists danced to welcome the guests. waving bouquets and multi-coloured streamers, people shouted "firm support to the maltese government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence exclamation" and other slogans, hoping for constant growth of the friendship between the people of china and malta in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism. prime minister mintoff time and again clapped in acknowledgement.

accompanying the distinguished guests to kwangchow were also han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang tung, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

also present at the airport were tran van thong, consul of the consulate general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and nalyazik, consul of the polish consulate general in kwangchow.

Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee Gives Banquet in Honor of Maltese Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 7, 1972)

the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet here this evening, warmly welcoming prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading.

present at the banquet were chou en-lai, premier of the state council, and ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army.

the national flags of malta and china hung side by side in the banquet hall. flaming red flowers spelled four chinese characters meaning "warm welcome".

chairman ting sheng and prime minister mintoff spoke at the banquet.

chairman ting sheng said: "the people of kwangtung, like the people of the whole country, admire the people of malta very much for their will power and determination to achieve national independence and oppose colonialist

oppression and the contention of the superpowers in the mediterranean. they express deep sympathy with and firm support for the people of malta in this just struggle. we are convinced that through their unremitting efforts, the people of malta will certainly achieve even greater success in building an independent, peaceful and self-contained economy, and that through the concerted efforts of the people of the mediterranean countries, the mediterranean will finally become a free mediterranean in the hands of the people of the mediterranean countries.

he said: the maltese government delegation led by prime minister mintoff held friendly talks with premier chou en-lai and other leaders of the chinese government and had extensive contacts with chinese people during the past few days. this will greatly help deepen the mutual understanding between the two peoples and promote and develop the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

speaking on behalf of the people of kwangtung province, ting sheng warmly congratulated prime minister mintoff on the success of his visit and expressed the determination to contribute to strengthening the friendship between the people of china and malta.

in his speech, prime minister mintoff said: we bring you greetings from the people of malta, and we want to assure you that the friendship which we have started during this week with you will become bigger and bigger and stronger and stronger. during our brief stay in your country, we have been to shanghai, peking and nanking, and now we are in kwangchow. we are very pleased to visit your export commodities fair in kwangchow long before it is due to open. in the fair we see what progress you with your bare hands have been making.

he continued: we have of course read about your great liberation movement, how you defeated imperialism and traitors and started building socialism in your country. but we have no idea that in such a short period after liberation you have been able to make such big progress. but above all we have admired the fact that now 23 years after liberation your revolution is still as pure as it was at the beginning. we have noted no trace of chauvinism and revisionism. we are very happy while we are in china. we are sure that by your example, our people and the people of the mediterranean will be able with you to free this world of ours of imperialist oppression.

attending the banquet were leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee, including kung shih-chuan, chen yu, wang shou-tao, chao tzu-yang, jen szu-chung, yang mei-sheng, chan tsai-fang, hsiao yuan-li, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi and huang yeh.

present were han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned, including wang tung, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

also present were tran van thong, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and nalyazik, consul of the polish consulate-general in kwangchow.

after the banquet, prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests saw a performance of acrobatics and songs and dances in the company of premier chou en-lai, chairman ting sheng and others.

Prime Minister Mintoff and Other Distinguished Maltese Guests Visit South China Production Brigade

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 7, 1972)

prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading, accompanied by chou en-lai, premier of the state council of china, and ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and others, visited a production brigade on the outskirts of kwangchow this afternoon. they were accorded a warm welcome by the members of the brigade.

the tsenchun brigade of the shaho people's commune is a grain and vegetable grower. prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished maltese guests went round to see the fields, an orchard on a hill, a fish pond, a kindergarten, a clinic, schools, a rice mill and a tractor station. they were briefed on the development of agriculture in the brigade.

great progress has been made in agricultural production in the area since liberation, which remained backward before. the area has been built by the brigade members into a new thriving socialist village.

prime minister mintoff congratulated the brigade on its success.

the distinguished maltese guests called on some commune members' families in the brigade.

at the end of the visit, a leading member of the brigade revolutionary committee asked the distinguished guests to convey the friendly sentiments of the commune members to the maltese people. prime minister mintoff expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of malta and china would be evergreen.

this afternoon the maltese government delegation visited the chinese export commodities fair and was warmly received.

Maltese Government Delegation Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Apr. 8, 1972)

prime minister dominic mintoff and the maltese government delegation he is leading wound up a successful, friendly visit to china and left here for home this morning by special train via hongkong.

the distinguished maltese guests were given a warm send-off at the railway station by chou en-lai, premier of the state council; ting sheng, chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee and commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army; leading members of kwangtung province, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and kwangchow municipality; and several thousand local people.

the maltese government delegation came to china on april first. it visited shanghai, peking, nanking and kwangchow.

during their visit to china, prime minister mintoff and the members of the maltese government delegation lorry sant, dr. edgar mizzi, joseph forace and joe camilleri, held sincere and friendly talks with premier chou en-lai, vice-premier li hsien-nien, vice-minister of foreign affairs chiao kuan-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries han tsung-cheng and others. the talks produced satisfactory results.

while in china, the distinguished maltese guests visited factories, a people's commune, the chinese export commodities fair, the shanghai industrial exhibition, the nanking yangtze river bridge and places of historical and cultural interest. they made wide contacts with chinese people. wherever they went, the distinguished guests were accorded a warm welcome and hospitable reception.

the chinese people are deeply moved by the maltese people's profound friendship as conveyed by the maltese government delegation. in a jubilant mood, people of kwangchow gathered at the railway station this morning, holding streamers and beating drums and gongs, to give the distinguished maltese guests a warm send-off. the station flew the national flags of china and malta. when prime minister mintoff and the other distinguished guests in the company of premier chou en-lai and ting sheng bade farewell to the crowds, young people danced to joyous melodies while others waved flowers and coloured streamers and shouted slogans congratulating the maltese government delegation on its successful visit, hailing the new development of the friendship between the people of china and malta, and voicing firm support to the maltese government and people in their just struggle to safeguard state sovereignty and national independence. people who were crowded on balconies and behind windows of the buildings near the railway station clapped hands and waved to the distinguished guests.

also present at the railway station to see the distinguished maltese guests off were:

leading members of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, the p.l.a. kwangchow units and the kwangchow

municipal revolutionary committee, kung shih-chuan, chen yu, wang shou-tao, chao tzu-yang, jen szu-chung, yang mei-sheng, chan tsai-fang, hsiao yuan-li, huang jung-hai, liang hsiu-chen, chiao lin-yi and huang yen; and

han tsung-cheng, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries; chen shu-fu, vice-minister of foreign trade; and leading members of departments concerned wang tung, chang wen-cheng and chu chuan-hsien.

tran van thong, consul of the consulate-general of the democratic republic of viet nam in kwangchow, and nalyazik, consul of the polish consulate-general in kwangchow, were also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Hsiung Hsiang-hui Appointed Chinese Ambassador to Mexico

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

the government of the people's republic of china has appointed hsiung hsiang-hui to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the united states of mexico.

Eugenio Anguiano Roch Appointed Mexican Ambassador to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

the government of the united states of mexico has appointed eugenio anguiano roch to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the united states of mexico to the people's republic of china, according to a report from mexico city.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Pakistan President Bhutto Receives Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 8, 1972)

zulfikar ali bhutto, president of the islamic republic of pakistan, yesterday afternoon received the chinese table tennis team with wang fu-yung as leader and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin as deputy leaders.

president bhutto had a cordial and friendly talk with them.

president bhutto said that under the brilliant leadership of chairman mao, china has achieved great successes in sports as well as in other fields. the pakistan people have high respect for and warm sentiments towards the chinese people and their leaders. he said that he was very happy to welcome the chinese table tennis team in its visit to pakistan.

leader of the chinese team wang fu-yung thanked president bhutto for receiving the team and for the warm hospitality and welcome given by pakistan friends.

liang li-chen, woman coach and player, presented to the president a team pennant on behalf of the team.

present on the occasion were a.u. zafar, president, and farooq zaman, honorary general secretary, of the pakistan table tennis federation.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and counsellor of the chinese emoassy chu yen were also present.

president bhutto had a photo taken together with the chinese guests.

Chinese Ambassador Gives Dinner on Chinese Table Tennis Team's Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 7, 1972)

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung gave a dinner this evening on the occasion of the visit to pakistan of the chinese table tennis team with wang fu-yung as leader and tai yung-chin and chao chi-hsin as deputy leaders.

present at the dinner were mian riazuddin ahmed, secretary of presidential affairs; q.u. shanab, secretary of the ministry of education; s.q.d. bokhari, director general of the ministry of foreign affairs; malik f.k. hundial, commissioner of the rawalpindi division; a.u. zafar, president, and farooq zaman,

honourary general secretary, of the pakistan table tennis federation; ayub mirza, secretary general of the pakistan-china friendship society of rawalpindi; and local table tennis players.

a friendly atmosphere prevailed at the dinner.

Chinese, Pakistan Table Tennis Players Hold Friendly Matches in Islamabad

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 7, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team held its first friendly match with the rawalpindi table tennis team in islamabad yesterday afternoon.

mian riazuddin ahmed, secretary for presidential affairs, attended the opening ceremony and received the chinese and pakistan table tennis players. in his speech, a.u. zafar, president of the pakistan table-tennis association, expressed warm welcome to the chinese table tennis team's visit to pakistan, and asked the chinese players to convey the greetings of the pakistan people to the chinese people.

wang fu-yung, leader of the chinese table tennis team, in his address expressed the hope that through friendly matches and exhibition matches, table tennis players of the two countries could exchange experience, learn from each other, raise their skill and further strengthen the friendship between the sportsmen and people of the two countries.

over 500 people were present on the occasion.

chinese ambassador to pakistan chang tung and other diplomatic envoys were present.

the events started with a friendly match of men's singles between pakistan and chinese players. it was followed by men's and women's singles exhibition matches by chinese players. later exhibition matches of mixed doubles were presented by pakistan and chinese players. the matches were warmly applauded.

after the matches, mian riazuddin ahmed presented souvenirs to the chinese and pakistan players.

a reception was held yesterday evening by the municipal committee of rawalpindi for the visit of the chinese table tennis team to pakistan.

in their speeches at the reception, abdul khaliq, member of the punjab provincial assembly of the people's party, and wang fu-yung, leader of the chinese table tennis team, wished that the friendly relations between pakistan and china develop daily.

about 200 people, including abul shamim, administrator of the rawalpindi municipal committee, and ayub mirza, secretary general of the pakistan-china friendship society, attended the reception.

the chinese ambassador and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were present on the occasion.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

Pakistan Vice President Watches Chinese-Pakistan Table Tennis Match

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Apr. 8, 1972)

the chinese table tennis team played its second friendly match with the rawalpindi table tennis team yesterday afternoon.

nurul amin, vice-president of pakistan, a.u. zafar, president of the pakistan table tennis federation, farooq zaman, honorary general secretary of the federation, and over 1,500 spectators watched the friendly match.

chinese ambassador chang tung and other diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy were also present on the occasion.

shahid iqbal, michael nasir and raza ashraf of the rawalpindi team played against liu fen-ping, li hsiao-tung and tsai yen-tung of the chinese team in the men's singles.

this was followed by a mixed doubles with imdad ali (pakistan) and liang li-chen (china) against michael nasir (pakistan) and li hsiu-lin (china).

exhibitions of a men's singles and a women's singles were given by the chinese team.

the liaquat memorial hall where the friendly match took place was filled to capacity. during the match, the spectators applauded and shouted "long live pakistan-china friendship" and other slogans.

after the match, vice-president nurul amin made a speech. he expressed the hope that there will be more mutual visits of sportsmen and artists between pakistan and china so that the friendship of the two countries will become "deeper and more lasting".

praising pakistan-china friendship, the vice-president said: "you are aware that the friendship between china and pakistan is old, sincere and intimate. this friendship is based on clear understanding and mutual interest." he said: "the great people of china and the great leader mao tsetung have always stood by the people of pakistan during their difficult days."

vice-president nurul amin received the chinese and pakistan players and posed for a photograph with them.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Premier Chou En-lai Warmly Greets Opening of Palestinian People's Congress

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1972)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, sent a message yesterday to yasser arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the palestine liberation organization, warmly greeting the opening of the palestinian people's congress.

the message expresses the conviction that by persevering in the great unity against imperialism, persisting in a protracted armed struggle and guarding against all sorts of schemes of the enemy, the palestinian and other arab peoples will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties along their road of advance and win final victory. it reaffirms the unfailing and resolute support of the chinese government and people to the just struggle of the palestinian people. the message reads:

the palestinian people's congress,
c/o chairman yasser arafat of the executive committee
of the palestine liberation organization.

on the occasion of the opening of the palestinian people's congress, i would like, on behalf of the chinese government and people, to extend warm congratulations to the militant and heroic palestinian people and wish the congress triumphant success.

the palestinian people are a people with a long-standing glorious tradition of waging struggles against imperialism. in order to recover their national rights, the palestinian people and their armed forces have in the past few years held aloft the banner of anti-imperialist armed struggle and, in most difficult and complex circumstances, fought valiantly, dealt incessant blows on the u.s.-israeli aggressors and their lackeys and repeatedly frustrated their military attacks and political schemes, thus making important contributions to the liberation cause of the palestinian and other arab peoples. your just struggle has won general praise and support among the afro-asian people and the people of the whole world. the chinese government and people extend to you their cordial regards and militant revolutionary greetings.

dear friends, i wish to take this opportunity to reaffirm to you: the chinese government and people will unfailingly and resolutely support your just struggle. we will for ever stand together with the palestinian and other arab peoples. we are convinced that, by persevering in the great unity against imperialism, persisting in a protracted armed struggle and guarding against all sorts of schemes of the enemy, the palestinian and other arab peoples will certainly be able to overcome the temporary difficulties along their road of advance and win final victory.

Chou En-lai
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china

peking, april 6, 1972

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Peking Cultural Show in Honor of Swedish Industrial Exhibition Group

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 8, 1972)

the china council for the promotion of international trade sponsored a cultural show here this evening on the occasion of the swedish industrial exhibition being held in peking. the swedish friends on the exhibition group were entertained with a performance of the modern revolutionary ballet "the red detachment of women" given by the china dance drama troupe.

among the guests were swedish ambassador to china arne bjornberg and his wife and swedish embassy officials.

the swedish friends saw the performance in the company of leading members of chinese organizations concerned, including tsao lu, peng min, wang wen-lin, li yung-ting, tung chao, tsou po-hsien, huang chao-hsuan and li chien-hsiang.

Swedish Ambassador to China Gives Receptions Marking Swedish Industrial Exhibition

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1972)

arne bjornberg, swedish ambassador to china, gave receptions on april 4 and 7 to mark the swedish industrial exhibition in peking.

among the guests were leading members of chinese departments concerned, including li chiang, tsao lu, peng min, wang lei, teng kang, han hsu, wu fan-wu, ling ching, wang wen-lin and li yung-ting.

CHINA AND UGANDA

New Chinese Ambassador to Uganda Leaves Peking for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1972)

ko pu-hai, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of uganda, left here for his post today.

CHINA AND US

Elements Plotting for "Independence of Taiwan" Blatantly Hold Rally in Washington

(NCNA-English Peking, Apr. 7, 1972)

a handful of elements plotting for the "independence of taiwan" gathered a number of people in washington on april 1 to continue their clamours for "an independent taiwan", and a u.s. congressman went so far as to attend the rally and join in the anti-china chorus, according to washington reports.

prior to the staging of this farce, a number of u.s. bourgeois papers also advocated "an independent taiwan". these actions have aroused strong dissatisfaction and opposition among the people of various circles and unbiased public opinion in the united states.

it was reported that at the rally which took place before the lincoln memorial, peng ming-min, a notorious chieftain of the elements plotting for the "independence of taiwan", shouted himself hoarse, saying that "taiwan belongs to the people of taiwan" and that "this is the time to stand up, speak out", in a vain attempt to separate taiwan province from its motherland. peng's nonsense showed himself up as out-and-out scum of the nation.

noteworthy was the fact that donald fraser, chairman of the u.s. house foreign affairs subcommittee on international organizations and movements, addressed the rally to boost the morale of the "independence of taiwan" plotters. it was reported that he read out a "prepared speech" in which he said that the taiwanese must now be given a chance to govern themselves. "taiwan for the taiwanese means just that," he said. "it is not taiwan for the chinese," he added. fraser also preached "self-determination" in taiwan in crude interference in china's internal affairs.

it is by no means accidental that the "independence of taiwan" plotters and their instigators carried out the afore-mentioned activities. earlier, some u.s. bourgeois papers and people with ulterior motives had constantly propagandized the so-called "independence of taiwan". "the new york times" in an editorial on march 10 said, "the overriding ... claim is that of the taiwanese people to self-determination". the paper picked up the shopworn argument that china's "legal right to taiwan is not so clear" and clamoured that "the united states has a special obligation to respect the interests of the ... taiwanese peoples". in an article carried in the same paper on march 20, edwin o. reischauer, former u.s. ambassador to japan and professor at harvard, said that the taiwanese "appear to yearn for a separate taiwan from china and a government they themselves control". on march 12 the paper reported an interview of a former c.i.a. agent who had run "an espionage network" in taiwan for four years. he alleged that the compatriots in taiwan "wanted to see taiwan independent", which was of course a sheer lie. in an article carried in "los angeles times" on march 8, william f. buckley jr. openly advocated that "the time has come for the government of taiwan formally to secede from china". he also said that "it is difficult to see how the united states... could fail to recognize, instantly, the independent country of taiwan."

these preposterous arguments presented by u.s. bourgeois papers and elements with ulterior motives have aroused strong dissatisfaction and opposition among the american people and unbiased public opinion. in a letter to "the new york times", which advocated the "independence of taiwan", professor william l. tung jamaica, new york, said on march 11 that its "editorial on taiwan is most unconvincing" and that "all people of chinese nationality residing in taiwan may be called 'taiwanese', but they are nevertheless all chinese, in the same manner as californians, whether first or third-generation residents, are american citizens." "neither foreign powers, including the united states, nor the united nations have the right 'to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any state,' in accordance with article 2 (7) of the u.n. charter," he said.

john h. fincher, assistant professor of the school of advanced international studies of johns hopkings university, said in a letter to the editor of the "new york times", "the sudden and firm endorsement by the times of the taiwan independence movement startles me." he queried, "have you tried to find and talk to the many taiwanese who look forward to china's reunification?"

o. edmund clubb, former director of the chinese affairs office of the u.s. state department, said in a letter to the same paper that the proposition of "taiwanese self-determination" "is weak in law".

these letters show that no fallacies advocating "an independent taiwan" can be approved by the people of all walks of life in the united states.

taiwan province is an inalienable part of the sacred territory of the people's republic of china and the people in taiwan form a component part of the great chinese people. the chinese people will never allow a handful of

elements plotting for the "independence of taiwan" and u.s. reactionaries to succeed in their scheme to partition chinese territory. whoever plots arbitrarily for the "independence of taiwan" or any other similar scheme will be lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Government Civil Aviation Delegation Arrives in Belgrade

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Apr. 8, 1972)

the chinese government civil aviation delegation led by ma jen-hui, deputy director-general of the general administration of civil aviation of china, arrived here yesterday on a friendly visit to the country at the invitation of the yugoslav government.

welcoming the delegation at the airport were milovan djokanovic, director of the civil aviation administration of yugoslavia and head of the yugoslav government civil aviation delegation, bogoljub filipovic, director of the international department of the civil aviation administration and deputy head of the delegation, milan djordjevic, general manager of the belgrade airport and member of the delegation, duszan sztrbac, deputy director of the asian and australian department of the state secretariat for foreign affairs, and goiko voivodic and leonid kuslev, representatives of the yugoslav aviation company, and others.

tseng tao, chinese ambassador to yugoslavia, and tai chien, commercial counsellor of the chinese embassy and member of the chinese delegation, were also present.

END

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